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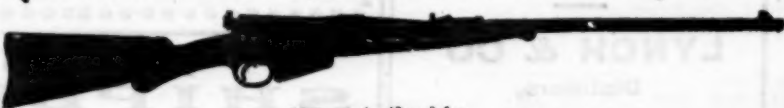
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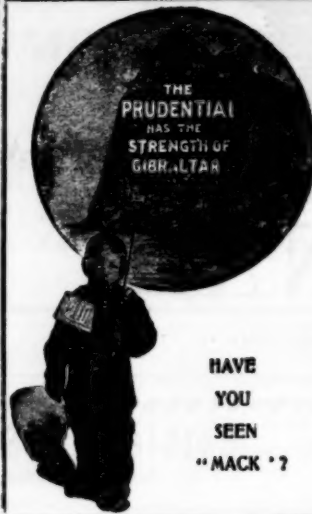
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With the awarding of the contract to a firm in Perth Amboy, N.J., for the construction of the steamship Young America, the first step has been taken in an educational venture which gives promise of large and valuable results. This undertaking is projected by the Nautical Preparatory School, of which Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., is president. George H. Eiswald, formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, is general manager; Charles H. Howland, formerly a cadet engineer and assistant engineer in the Navy, is secretary and treasurer, and Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, is chairman of the Board of Trustees. The purpose of this school is to give an opportunity to young men to acquire a thorough preparatory education which shall fit them for college or qualify them for the duties of business life, this instruction to be given on a comfortable sea-going ship instead of in schools on land. The course will cover a period of four years, during which cruises will be made to every maritime country in the world, involving an itinerary of more than 100,000 miles. This program will afford opportunities for direct personal study of the customs, commerce and institutions of the countries visited, and this study will be supplemented with lectures and readings on history, commercial and international law and economic subjects. There will be a corps of twenty-five instructors, and it is planned that the executive officer of the ship and all the other officers shall as far as possible be graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy. The Young America will be a ship of 3,000 tons displacement, 276 feet in length, and full rigged on the old frigate lines with auxiliary steam power and a spar deck, a main deck, berth deck and an orlop deck in addition to the hold. The actual work of navigating the ship will be done by a regular crew, and the young men of the school will have no duties apart from their studies, which will include thorough instruction in seamanship and navigation, all of which will be governed by the discipline and regulations of the Navy. A school projected on the lines indicated and conducted by officers of the Navy, while distinctly novel, appears to be entirely practical, and would afford its pupils a preparatory education of thoroughly sound and desirable scope. Moreover—and this is of even greater importance—it would in all likelihood serve as a valuable feeder to the Navy by equipping, partially, at least, a large body of desirable young men for places in the lower grades of the commissioned service.

Adjutant General Corbin is doing all in his power to save officers money on the purchase of their new uniforms required under the recent uniform order. Recently he inquired of the Quartermaster General's Office if it would not be advisable to establish depots at various Army posts where officers could be furnished with uniform made by expert tailors employed by the Army with goods furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, following the practice existing in the English army, where much of the tailoring for officers is done by the Government. He thinks it would be an excellent idea if clothing depots of this nature could be established at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Monroe and Governor's Island. So far the matter has not progressed beyond a suggestion, but it may mature at a later date. The Quartermaster General advised General Corbin that he does not consider it practicable to supply officers with the high grade of material required for dress and full dress uniforms, or with the trimmings to be worn with them, because the average

officer is extremely exacting in his taste and prefers to get what he wants from the best tailors. The making up of such uniforms to measure is impossible, as there is now no provision of law for furnishing the necessary funds. These objections, however, do not apply to the new Service uniform and the new overcoat. The cloth for these is the best that can be produced in this country, regardless of cost; and officers can buy the material and have their garments made thereof if they so elect. Or better still, they will be able to purchase garments that are made up for the enlisted men, as the pattern for the blouse is practically the same, while the overcoat is identically the same with the exception of the band on the sleeve indicating rank. It is the aim of the Quartermaster's Department to have these garments lined, trimmed and made up in as creditable a manner as can be done by any first class tailor. The advice of the Quartermaster's Department to officers has been to hold off the purchase of their overcoats, particularly. There is little doubt, it is stated, that the Department can supply overcoats to officers at a cost of about \$12.

A paper on "Gunshot Wounds of the Chest and Abdomen from a Military Standpoint," by Major Louis A. La Garde, surgeon, U.S.A., appears in the Medical News of Nov. 15. It is in wounds of the lungs especially, Major La Garde says, that one observes the humane characters of the modern bullet. Wounds of the lungs almost invariably recover except in those instances where the missile cuts through one of the larger vessels. The loss of life in battle from penetrating gunshot wounds of the chest, inflicted by bullets of the larger calibers, has been very great, varying between 62.5 per cent. in our Civil War and 91.6 per cent. among the French troops in the Crimea. Of 198 cases of penetrating gunshot wounds of the chest, during the years 1898 and 1899 in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, etc., only 55 (27 per cent.) ended fatally. Penetrating gunshot wounds of the abdomen, under the expectant plan of treatment, were the most fatal of the regional wounds in both military and civil practice; the mortality ranging between 95 and 99 per cent. The statistics of fatality have been reduced by nearly one-half in civil hospitals, while on account of unavoidable causes the death rate in military practice, in the conditions that obtain in active campaign, has been very large, the death rate in the Crimea for the French and English troops being respectively 91.7 per cent. and 92.6 per cent. In our Civil War the fatality reached 90 per cent. Of 116 cases reported in the Army for 1900 there were 81 deaths, or a mortality of 70 per cent. As far as prognosis is concerned, a gunshot wound of the small intestine, without operative interference, is as fatal to-day on the field of battle as it was during the Crimean War.

Apropos of the suggestion of Adjutant General Corbin in his current annual report, that the enlisted men of the Army should receive instruction in vocal music, it is interesting to observe that a voluntary movement in the same direction is already developing among the enlisted men of the Navy. An instance appears in the action of the men on the U.S. receiving ship Minneapolis, at League Island, who have within the last week organized a large glee club and a guitar and mandolin club which promise much to relieve the tedium of life on board ship during the long winter evenings. There is a great deal of musical talent among the men on the Minneapolis, and the commander of the vessel, Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, U.S.N., and the other officers are doing all they can to encourage its development. This policy on the part of officers of the Army and Navy to promote musical training in their respective Services is in line with a general effort to render the life of the enlisted forces brighter and less tedious. The promotion of athletic sports and other amusements, including music, both vocal and instrumental, is so well calculated to result in increased contentment and efficiency that it deserves the direct encouragement and pecuniary support of the Government.

The "Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution," showing the operations, expenditures and condition of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1901, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. The valuable appendix to the report is as usual a summary of the most interesting events of the scientific year. It contains fifty articles, many of them illustrated, nearly all prepared by masters of the respective subjects, telling in clear and interesting language of the latest progress in all the principal branches of knowledge, among them papers on "The Submarine Boat," by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N.; and "The Abbott Collection from the Andaman Islands," by Lieut. W. E. Safford, U.S.N. Its report has been called "the best popular scientific annual published in the world." The Smithsonian Reports are distributed by the Institution to libraries throughout the world; may be had by purchase at cost from Superintendent of Documents, Washington City, and may also generally be obtained free of charge from the applicant's Member of Congress.

In view of the schedules of Army legislation that will be submitted to Congress at the approaching session, the forthcoming reports of Major Generals Corbin and Young and Brigadier General Wood on the recent maneuvers of the German army will probably be of great service to

the committees having the bills in charge. It is quite likely that we have a good many things to learn from the German army organization, just as the Germans have to learn from ours, and in so far as these advantages are pointed out to Congress, the European visit of the officers we have named will have served a most important purpose. These reports are being prepared under the immediate supervision of Major General Young and Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, U.S.A., who was aide to Major General Corbin during the European sojourn, and the work will contain not merely a careful review of the German maneuvers but a fund of information relating to the military establishments of England and France. That this information will be helpful in shaping legislation for the betterment of our own military system seems to admit of no doubt whatever.

Surg. Millard H. Crawford, U.S.N., until recently attached to the U.S.S. Chicago, who returned to the United States on Nov. 9, announces that he will shortly resign from the Navy to engage in the practice of medicine in San Francisco, his reason being that pay in the Navy is so small and promotion so slow that he cannot afford to remain in the Service. There is something reproachful in this statement. Dr. Crawford has devoted twenty-six years to the naval Service, time enough to enable a skillful physician engaged in private practice to accumulate a competence and look forward to an old age of comfort and repose. The medical service of the Navy offers no such opportunity. It exacts a high degree of professional skill, but makes no guarantee of emolument at all comparable with that which the faithful practitioner may reasonably expect in civil life. In view of the reasons which oblige Dr. Crawford to leave the Navy—and leave it, as he frankly declares, with the keenest regret—the difficulty which the Navy Department encounters in obtaining and keeping competent surgeons for the medical service is anything but mysterious.

Volume XII of the "Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts," recently issued, is a handsomely bound book devoted to "Naval Actions and History, 1790-1898." It contains the following interesting papers, read at different times before this society: "The Old Navy" and "The Home Squadron in the Winter of 1860-61," by Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N.; "The Story of the Cumberland," by Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., U.S.N.; "The Story of the Monitor," by Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N.; "Reminiscences of the Siege of Charleston," by Admiral Belknap; "The Battle of Mobile Bay," by Comdr. Foxhall A. Parker, U.S.N., (read in 1877); "The Naval Brigade," by Lieut. John C. Soley, U.S.N.; "Personal Reminiscences of the War, 1861-65," by Lieut. Comdr. William G. Saltonstall, U.S.N.; "Samoa and the Hurricane of March, 1889," by Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, U.S.N.; and "The Battle of Manila Bay," by Capt. Asa Walker, U.S.N.

While the fact that dutiable articles contained in Christmas boxes consigned to soldiers in the Philippines will be held by the customs officials at Manila for payment of duties is a small matter to the public at large, it involves a certain hardship which Congress should correct in the interest of simple justice. We submit as a fair proposition that every United States soldier serving anywhere in territory belonging to the United States should have the right of free entry for his Christmas remembrances from the folks at home. A simple measure providing that such articles, to the maximum value of, say \$100, when designed for the actual use of the consignee, should be admitted to the Philippines free of duty, would settle the whole matter without detriment to any legitimate interest.

In confirmation of what we said some time ago, Armée et Marine now says: "Of the twenty or thirty foreign officers who followed the recent maneuvers of the French army, none received so many marks of attention as Capt. T. Bentley Mott, of the Artillery Corps of the United States, military attaché at the American embassy in Paris, and it will cast no reflection on Captain Mott's well known professional and intellectual qualities to state that his prominence on this occasion was due principally to his clothing. He wore at the maneuvers, in fact, the new uniform of the United States Army. This admirable accoutrement gave an impression of comfort, sobriety and elegance, and appeared to all the officers present, both French and foreign, to be the triumph of art and of good sense in military dress."

The announcement that when General Miles retires in August next, he will be succeeded by Gen. Samuel B. M. Young as chief officer of the Army, "calls attention anew," Leslie's Weekly says, "to the grand opportunities offered to capable and deserving men under American institutions. For General Young, without the advantage of an education at West Point, has risen by pure merit from the very lowest rank in the Army. In military knowledge, experience and capacity, General Young is concededly competent for the high position he is soon to attain. Regret will be felt generally that under the law so worthy a soldier can retain the office for only about six months before he will have to go on the retired list."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, who held their first meeting as a society in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1894, with but two chapters organized, No. 1 of Nashville, and No. 2 of Savannah, Ga., now numbers, in 1902, 555 chapters, with a membership of 20,277.

Americans are so accustomed to doing things in a rush that, as we have already pointed out, unreasoning impatience with the tardy progress of political regeneration in the Philippines is likely to be a constant menace to the success of the undertaking. Even among those who favor permanent American control in the islands, there are some who evidently feel that the institutions of civilization ought to have been firmly established in the archipelago before this, and who cannot understand why we are not making more rapid headway in bringing the territory up to American standards. These unthinking fault-finders appear to regard the American Government as possessed of some miraculous power capable of doing in four or five years what older and more experienced nations would not expect to accomplish in a century. To these impatient souls, who fancy that the ignorance, superstition, racial customs, habits and industrial condition of the Filipino people can be completely revolutionized in half a dozen years, we commend the opinion of Major General Chaffee, who in a current interview is quoted as follows: "The Filipinos have practically given up expectation of accomplishing anything against the United States by force. What the American people must do now is to hold themselves unanimously to their word, if they expect to continue it at all, and then surely in time the great archipelago will enjoy the blessings of a thoroughly organized and beneficent civilized government. One must not think that such an outcome can be reached in forty days—indeed, 100 years would be more like the proper time, and we should be happy if we could do it in that time. But from the wonders that America has accomplished I look to a much speedier completion of the work." These are the views of a veteran officer of the Army whose knowledge of the Philippine situation, the needs and possibilities of the islands, is surpassed by that of no other living man. The irresistible conclusion from his testimony is that, while the solution of the problem is entirely feasible, it will be no holiday enterprise but a century task, which is bound to impose constant burdens upon American integrity, patience and courage. The sooner patriotic citizens reconcile themselves to the prospect, the better.

Some excellent pictures of the performance of the detachments of United States Cavalry and Artillery which took part in the horse show held at Atlanta, Ga., from Oct. 14 to Oct. 18, are given in Leslie's Weekly of Nov. 13, which says: "Col. T. A. Baldwin, commanding the post at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., received permission from the War Department to have a detail of forty-eight enlisted men and four officers of the 7th United States Cavalry, and two officers and one section (two guns and caissons) of the 3d Battery, Field Artillery, attend the show and give exhibition drills similar to those held in the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in order that the civilians might see the sort of work the Regular Army does in camp and garrison. Four picked men from each of the twelve troops of the 7th Cavalry, under command of Capt. Edward Anderson, with Lieutenants Kendrick, Commiskey, and Hayden for chiefs of platoons, drilled daily for a month before the show opened and became proficient in difficult feats, which were enthusiastically applauded at the show. The movements in column of fours, the bareback riding, the Cossack riding and sabre exercises while riding Cossack, the throwing of the horses and firing over them while thrown, were especially good, and reflected great credit on Captain Anderson and his lieutenants, as well as the men. The section of Artillery under Lieutenants Nones and Strong did hard work in camp, practicing the six-horse teams in making the figure 8 at full gallop and driving through stakes. These feats also raised the enthusiasm of the lookers-on at Atlanta. Unfortunately, the arena at the horse show was not large enough to permit the exhibition of firing that the men wanted to give. The fact that the detachment of Cavalry was from the regiment known all over the United States as 'Custer's Regiment,' and that the section of Artillery was from the 'Grimes Battery,' made famous in the Spanish-American War, added great interest to the exhibition."

There has been issued from the Grafton Press, No. 70 Fifth avenue, New York, the Class Book of the Class of 1871, U.S. Naval Academy which constitutes an exceedingly interesting addition to the biographical literature of the Academy. This handsome volume, which has been compiled and published at the private expense of three members of the class, Thomas Clark Wood, George Andrew Sanderson and Henry Harris Barroll, contains the complete naval and civilian record of each member of the class, together with a brief but graphic sketch of the class taken collectively during its course at Annapolis. It is interesting to note that of the forty-nine members of the class of 1871, there are still twelve on the active list of the Navy and fourteen on the retired list, while fourteen have died and nine are engaged in civil pursuits. The volume is handsomely illustrated and printed, and is entirely worthy of a class which added many gallant and useful officers to the naval service. Stanton, Ward, Bartlett, Thomas, Marshall, Irwin, Roller, Calkins, Sewell, McCrea, Quattrough and Baker are now on the active list; Barroll, Burns, Cobb, Downes, Foster, Freeman, Galloway, Hanus, Lefavor, McIntosh, Masser, Wilson, and Seabury are retired. Barber, Crandall, Edson, Guertin, Sanderson, Selden, Terrell and Ward are substantial citizens in civil life. They have succeeded in their several pursuits, but they have not lost their interest in the Navy or in their classmates at Annapolis. The roll of

the dead includes Babcock, Busbee, Cresap, Dabney, Elliott, French, Greene, Hunsicker, Nabor, Plunkett, Slack, Stevens, Vail and Wight.

The October issue of *The Maritime World*, of San Francisco, is an Army Transport number, containing many interesting articles on this branch of the Government service. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., and among the articles are: "Organization and Conduct of the Service," by Major Carrol A. Devol, U.S.A., general superintendent, U.S.A.T.S.; "Solving Problems of Transport Engineering," by James H. Humphreys, acting superintendent engineer, U.S.A.T.S.; "Inter-Island Transport Service of the Army," by C. O. Ziegenfuss, editor *Manila American*; "A General View of the Transport Service," by James S. Tyler; "Refrigerating Plants of the Army Liners," by "An Engineer;" and "The Service from an Editorial Standpoint," by Huntley C. Wells. The articles give a very complete description of the Transport Service, its formation and administration. Editorially the *Maritime World* says: "From the data presented this conclusion is evident: The United States Army Transport Service is the best equipped and the most effective department of the kind in the world." Additional matter relating to the transportation of troops by sea appear in the November number of the magazine.

There is little prospect at present that any recommendation will be made by the Navy Department during the coming session of Congress for changes in the personnel law. It will be remembered that Secretary Long strongly urged that sections eight and nine providing for the voluntary and compulsory retirement of officers at the end of each fiscal year in order to maintain a steady flow of promotions be abrogated. The new Secretary, it is understood, does not agree with his predecessor in this matter and thinks it for the good of the Service that these retirements be made in case it is necessary to create each year a sufficient number of vacancies to insure the promotion of younger officers to command rank. The personnel law is, in most respects, working to the advantage of the Navy, and the only serious question as to its merit relates to the training of line officers for engineer duty. This matter, as we have often stated, has not yet been settled, and there is an increasing disposition to return to the old method of having a well-trained force of engineers, constituting a well organized engineer corps.

Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, U.S.N., who, while commanding the U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* in 1900 and 1901, made an extensive investigation of the salmon and the salmon fisheries of Alaska, has prepared an exhaustive and finely illustrated report of his work, which has been issued by the Government Printing Office. The report describes the general features and characteristics of the lake and stream systems of Alaska, the character and condition of their waters, spawning grounds, vegetation, the various species of salmon and other fish, causes of depletion, the methods of capture and a mass of other valuable data, including information relating to hatcheries. The volume is one of the most valuable ever prepared with reference to the salmon industry. Commander Moser expresses his thanks for the efficient co-operation of Lieut. Hugh Rodman and Ensigns A. J. Hepburn, Cyrus R. Miller and Clarence S. Kempff, all of the Navy.

A correspondent who was present as a guest at the function says: "The domiciling of the 100th Company Coast Artillery in their new modern quarters at Fort Terry, N.Y., was celebrated by a ball and banquet on Nov. 12. The event resulted in the exodus of many fair and brave residents from New London, Trumbull, and adjacent posts, who were generously welcomed at the island fort by the defenders in our late maneuvers. Dancing, with a feast at midnight, was enjoyed by all; the 'Harp of Tara' being a marked feature by the orchestra. The kind solicitude of our gallant district commander, Capt. W. R. Hamilton, in placing at the disposal of visiting guests the steamer *Favorite*, gave an added interest to the occasion, in the way of a delightful moonlight trip to and from the island on that palatial boat."

Secretary Moody has practically completed his annual report, but at last accounts he had not yet decided what recommendation, if any, he will make for increasing the floating strength of the Navy. An increase in the commissioned personnel of the Service, the Secretary believes, is now the paramount issue, and should be considered before any steps are taken looking to a further increase in the number of ships. The report of the special board, of which Admiral Taylor is the president, on the most desirable site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes has been received, but will probably not be made public until the Secretary has made his special report in the matter to Congress.

Poor roads in the United States are costing the people annually the enormous sum of \$650,000,000, an amazing fact pointed out by Martin Dodge, director of the bureau of public road inquiries, of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington. The road question is at present

receiving a remarkable degree of active interest, as indicated, for instance, by a movement in the State of New York for bonding that State for \$80,000,000 to build country roads, and by a bill before the last National Congress by Mr. Otey of Virginia, for \$100,000,000 for the same purposes. In this connection it is worthy of the attention of Congress that one of the most necessary, and one of the most effective, military defenses of any country is a system of good roads.

The War Department is exceedingly disturbed by the continuance of the cholera epidemic in the Philippines. The medical officers express concern as to the discouraging cholera reports being received from medical officers in the Archipelago. Our official despatch column of this issue contains the latest death report received from Major General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, and it will be seen that there is little decrease in the number of deaths from cholera. The advent of the rainy season has not put an end to the cholera epidemic, as was hoped; on the contrary, it is rather on the increase. The greatest credit is due to the Army surgeons in preventing the spread of the disease to any extent among the troops, and the proportion of deaths among them has been comparatively small.

Although the promotions of first and second lieutenants in the Artillery Corps have been made and recess commissions have been issued to the officers, there is suggested at the War Department that the question of the lineal rank of these officers has by no means been settled. The greatest dissatisfaction exists in some quarters to the arrangement of the lieutenants of Artillery according to their lineal rank, and a movement is on foot among some of the officers affected to fight in the Senate the confirmation of the promotions recently made. Such action will only delay the confirmation of the recess promotions, without producing any practical result.

A recommendation has been made to the Secretary of the Navy by Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, that the protected cruiser *Philadelphia* be sold or converted into a receiving ship for the Navy, as a naval board of survey at the Puget Sound Navy Yard has reported to the Department that it would cost \$400,000, nearly 50 per cent. of her original cost, to repair her. She was built by the Cramps in 1888, and was one of the first modern ships constructed for what has been termed the "new Navy." Her last duty was at Panama, where she was commanded by Capt. W. W. Reisinger, who died at sea and was buried at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

In reply to the statement in the annual report of the Inspector General of the Army that American-made khaki will not hold color, the Quartermaster's Department explains that the khaki obtained at the outbreak of the Spanish War was very inferior and would, as stated, fade to some extent. Since then, and especially during the past year, experiments have been conducted by the Department with a result that a khaki has now been obtained which has no superior in the world and will hold its color no matter how long exposed to the wet. Some of the old khaki, however, is still being issued, and it is probably some of this stuff which came under the eye of the Inspector General called forth his recent criticism.

The fleet under command of Admiral Dewey the coming winter is fortunate in having such a fine steamer as the *Arethusa* for water supply. The *Arethusa* is a tank steamer of some 6,000 tons displacement, and has a capacity of something over a million gallons of potable water. She was originally fitted out for service with the fleet operating in Philippine waters, but has recently been ordered to the Atlantic coast for the service above outlined. The Department in this matter acted upon the advice of Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The U.S.S. *Mohican* has sailed from San Francisco en route for Lower California, where she will engage in drills and extensive exercises during the probationary period of the present complement of newly enlisted landsmen. The recently adopted policy of the Navy Department to keep the harbor receiving ships as free from raw recruits as possible, maintaining these men at sea as far as possible, is having excellent results in the increased efficiency noted among the recruits sent to ships of the fleet in active commission.

Now that the European Squadron has left the Pillars of Hercules astern and has arrived at the Island of St. Vincent, Cape Verde, its arrival at Culebra will not be long delayed, and as soon thereafter as possible the program for the winter maneuvers will be given out for the consideration of the commanding officers of the fleet.

The commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard reports to the Navy Department that he has received from the representative of the Army Quartermaster at San Francisco the transport *Lawton*, and that the work of transformation for her new duties will be taken in hand at once. The transfer took place on Nov. 13.

The admirable little volume on "Customs of the Service, The Army, National Guards, and Volunteers," by Col. James W. Powell, U.S.A., has been issued in a revised edition by the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, of Kansas City, Mo. In this new edition are incorporated matters of interest especially to officers joining for duty upon original entry with commissions, and which were lacking in the earlier editions, hurriedly prepared during the season of active operation. Among the points now covered are: The proper formalities to be observed in first reporting for duty—oral and written report being required; uniform worn; quarters and messing; knowledge of the conventional courtesies necessary at military posts, making it possible to avoid the embarrassment of inexperience; mileage allowed on journeys; commencement of pay; the details of performance of guard duty; command of men; observance of Army sanitation; reports required, to whom and when; boards of survey; duties of the recorder, the junior member and the judge advocate of courts-martial; preparations of muster-rolls and final statements; forms for official communications; and many other points of the greatest interest and value, to the newly appointed officer as a matter of information, and to the older officers as an aid to the memory and a means of ready reference. Many essential and valuable emendations appear in the present edition, which will prove a compendium of useful knowledge.

A formal order was issued this week by the Secretary of the Navy directing Admiral George Dewey to command in person the combined squadrons during the winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. As we have already stated, Admiral Dewey's staff will consist of Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of staff, Capt. William Swift and Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, as assistant to the chief of staff, Comdr. Nathan Sargent as aide to the admiral and several junior officers whose names have not yet been announced. Secretary Moody recently wrote the following letter to Rear Admiral Taylor in reference to the coming maneuvers: "It is the desire of the Department that the General Board inform itself as to the needs of the fleet and recommend such changes as will promote its efficiency and aid the Bureau of Navigation in its future efforts in this direction, and with this end in view the Department has directed Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., to proceed to Culebra, P.R., and assume command of the fleet to be there assembled. As the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is charged, under the direction of the Secretary, with the development of the personnel and the distribution of the fleet, the Department desires that you should be present in an official capacity during the maneuvers and exercises of the fleet soon to rendezvous at Culebra, and for this purpose you will report to Admiral Dewey for duty as his chief of staff."

So much has been said in denunciation of the temporary agreement between the United States and the Moros of Mindanao, whereby the institution of slavery is virtually tolerated in that island, that a statement relating to the subject which appears in the annual report of Major Gen. George W. Davis is of special interest. General Davis declares that any attempt to free the Moro slaves by remunerating their owners would fail for the reason that tens of thousands of them would continue to live in voluntary servitude as the easiest way of obtaining subsistence. If given their liberty and thrown upon their own resources their condition would be far worse than it is at present. Contrary to the common belief, Moro slavery is not confined to the non-Christian. General Davis expresses the belief that it is by no means uncommon among the Christian Filipinos, and he adds: "It will never be eradicated in these islands until public sentiment in the community is opposed to it, and this sentiment will be of slow growth." The American policy has never approved slavery in the Philippines. It has simply dealt with the institution as a condition which must be remedied, not by the premature and uncertain exercise of force, but, as General Davis wisely observes, by moral and educational influences, which are necessarily of tardy growth.

Secretary Moody this week made an important ruling in connection with the employment of labor in Government navy yards, by which the employees are to be allowed to present to the Board of Wages direct any questions affecting the rate of wages. This matter came up at the League Island Navy Yard, but the Secretary of the Navy states that his present decision is to form a precedent and will apply to all navy yards of the Government. In his letter to the Commandant of the League Island yard Secretary Moody says: "I desire to establish the following precedent, viz: That a committee of workmen in any trade in the yard by making application to the commandant shall be permitted to appear before the Board of Wages and present data concerning the rate of wages paid to workmen in their trade in the vicinity of the yard and make explanation concerning conditions under which the work is performed and that the data presented and statements made shall be given careful consideration by the Board in submitting its recommendation of wage rates." Heretofore it has been the custom at navy yards for workmen having complaints in regard to the wages to appeal to the foreman of the yard, who in turn presented such data as he saw fit to the Board of Wages. The Secretary's ruling gives the workmen in the various Government navy

yards the right of petition direct to the Board of Wages and eliminates dealing with subordinates.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and his aides, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey and Lieut. Roy B. Harper, arrived in Chicago on Nov. 17, where they were guests of the Union League Club for three days. General Chaffee was accompanied by Mrs. Chaffee. On the day of their arrival General Chaffee held a public reception in the public library, whither he was escorted by a detachment of 400 of the National Guard. This reception was attended by General MacArthur, U.S.A., and all the officers stationed at Fort Sheridan, together with all the Chicago members of the Army of Santiago de Cuba. In the evening the General was the guest of honor at a magnificent banquet at the Union League Club, where an affecting scene took place between himself and Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., retired, it being their first meeting since they parted in the jungles of Luzon, more than a year ago. In response to a toast to himself General Chaffee paid a splendid tribute to General Wheaton's soldierly character and achievements. On Nov. 19 General Chaffee visited Fort Sheridan and reviewed the troops stationed there. Mrs. Chaffee, who was dangerously ill when she left Manila, was greatly benefited by the voyage to the United States, but her condition is such that she was unable to take part in any of the entertainments in Chicago.

We learn on unquestionable authority that there will be serious opposition by members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to the proposed bill of the War Department, providing for the organization of a general staff and for the restoration of the beer feature of the Army Post Exchange and other details of military organization. These members are now preparing data preparatory to making arguments against the passage of the bill the War Department is preparing. Whether or not this opposition will be sufficiently powerful in the coming session to prevent the bill being reported again is a question, but officers of the War Department are inclined to be optimistic and believe that such will not prove to be the case. The opponents of the bill hope to delay action on it by requesting that no action be taken by the committee until General Miles has been given an opportunity to be heard. The War Department will, on the contrary, do all in its power to have the bill receive prompt and favorable consideration by both of the Military Committees. It is believed that there will be little, if any, opposition to the proposed measure in the House Committee.

Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. New York, possesses old fashioned notions of fair play and business promptness which were strikingly manifest during the call of his ship at Honolulu a couple of weeks ago. He had given orders to coal the ship, whereupon his bandmaster applied for forty-eight hours' leave for himself and his musicians, in order, as he innocently explained, that they might avoid the dust and grime incident to the coaling operation. But Captain Mackenzie didn't see it in that way. On the contrary, it occurred to him that if the coaling performance had a musical accompaniment it might move along with increased celerity. Consequently, instead of granting the desired leave, he ordered the band to take a position on the bridge of the ship and discourse the liveliest airs in its repertory. Two gangs of men began to tote coal, one taking it from the wharf, the other from a lighter. And the band played on. The livelier its music, the more swiftly the coal poured into the ship's bunkers. The scheme worked like a charm, and in six hours 850 tons of coal were taken on board, an achievement which is said to surpass all Navy records.

Another sign of the expansion of naval influence on the Pacific Ocean appears in the statement attributed to a Japanese naval officer to the effect that Japan is about to establish a squadron in the American waters of the Pacific. This officer, Fleet Surgeon C. Aoki, who is in San Francisco on leave, is quoted as saying: "Next year Japan will send abroad its first squadron as a permanent unit. It will be stationed on the Pacific coast of America. Its headquarters will be at Esquimaux, B.C., the naval station of Great Britain, our ally, and it will visit along the Pacific coast as far south as Valparaiso. The squadron will consist of three or possibly more of our best ships and the same number of smaller vessels to accompany them. It is expected that we will have a squadron stationed in Europe also, with headquarters in one of the big British naval stations."

Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., Naval Governor of Guam, has transmitted to the Navy Department an interesting report of the earthquake which occurred in that island on Sept. 22, 1902. Natives whom Governor Schroeder consulted describe the shock as more violent and destructive than the great earthquakes of 1825 and 1849. The total loss of public property is estimated at \$20,000 gold, and the damage to private property in the town of Agaña alone at \$100,000 gold. Governor Schroeder's report concludes as follows: "All officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps have displayed the fortitude and cheerfulness which history leads one to expect of them, and were always to be found wherever assistance could be offered."

To the S.S. Algonquin, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, which has been ordered to Porto Rico,

belongs to the distinction of being the first vessel of that Service to be assigned by the Treasury Department to duty in our insular possessions. The forthcoming maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea will leave Porto Rican waters temporarily without a ship of the Navy, and the Algonquin will be put on guard. The officers of the Algonquin are: Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, commanding; 1st Lieut. John E. Reinberg, executive officer; 2d Lieut. Eugene Blake, jr.; 3d Lieut. Joseph H. Crozier and Phillip W. Lauriat; Charles F. Nash, chief engineer, and Robert B. Adams, 2d assistant engineer.

Despatches received in Washington state that the gunboat *Isla de Luzon*, one of the vessels captured from the Spanish by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila bay, is en route to the United States with forty-eight of her enlisted men in irons. The vessel, which has been doing guard duty in the Philippines for three years, recently sailed from Manila for New York. Some of her machinery worked badly on the trip to Singapore, and this caused so much demoralization among the men that they finally became mutinous. The *Isla de Luzon* was repaired at Hong Kong after her capture, and it is thought the repairs may have been improperly made.

London despatches tell distressing stories of time-expired soldiers who have returned to that city from South Africa and who have neither means nor employment. Many of these men have back pay due them, amounting in many cases to more than \$100, but the "authenticate accounts" necessary to their final payment have not yet been turned in, and meanwhile these forlorn victims of official neglect or incompetency walk the London streets hungry, ragged and helpless. And in spite of these conditions, which are both cruel and discreditable, there are English military experts who are still wondering why it is that the enlisted service of the British Army has become increasingly unpopular!

A beautiful monument of bronze and granite has been erected in the Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N.J., to the memory of the late Col. John J. Brereton, U.S.V., captain 24th U.S. Inf., who died in the Philippines, Dec. 2, 1899, by his friends. The granite shaft that rises from the heavy base is surmounted by a large granite ball, and perched on this is an American eagle with outstretched wings and open beak. On the bronze tablet, which appears as if laid on a large sago palm leaf, is the inscription: "A knightly soldier, bravely dead, he followed truth and found her, with dangers' sweetness round her; so loved her that he died for her."

The President has accepted with reluctance the resignation of Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, A.G., from the Army. He is the administrator of his wife's large estate and desires to attend more closely to this business than is possible so long as he remains in the Army. Colonel Johnston has only just returned from Germany, where he was ordered as aide to General Corbin during the army maneuvers of that country. He has for some time been stationed at the War Department as assistant to the Adjutant General.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, of the New York National Guard, has begun an investigation to discover how far a union can be held legally liable for the expulsion of members for joining the National Guard as in the case of William Potter of the Painters' and Decorators' Union in Schenectady. There is also another such case at Olean, N.Y. As soon as the Judge Advocate determines what the legal rights of the State are in the matter the facts will be presented to the Governor for action.

After quite an extended discussion with the President on the subject of duty for the U.S.F.C.S. Albatross, Fish Commissioner George M. Bowers has about decided to send that vessel into Alaskan waters in the spring for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the extensive salmon fisheries in that section of the coast, with a view to their maintenance in the same condition as before the tremendous catches which the last few years have witnessed. The Albatross will winter in San Francisco.

A handy list of Army officers, and their families, residing in Washington, D.C., has been issued by the War Department. There are 208 officers on the active list in Washington and at Fort Myer; 133 retired officers, and 125 families of deceased officers, reside in Washington. The families of officers residing in the city who are absent on insular service number ten.

A correspondent writing from Monterey, Cal., says: "This is a delightful station except that our men are in tents and the officers are obliged to rent their own quarters. Our camp is within two minutes' walk of the town of Pacific Grove, but our official post office is Monterey."

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, has submitted to the Secretary of War a detailed report of the operations of the Bureau during the last year. Further notice of the same will be published in these columns.

The Navy Department was informed of the arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Nov. 20.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The report of Brig. Gen. Jos. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, to the Secretary of War, is a document of 120 pages, and very full and complete. It is introduced by a synopsis of its contents from which it appears that General Breckinridge makes the following recommendations:

To fill a dozen vacancies in the Army each year by military professors. To authorize by law 100 officers for competitive examinations of graduates of colleges having service as military professors in colleges, additional to the officers now authorized for regimental service, and thus relieve the evils of absenteeism. To establish for military colleges Army methods of property accountability.

To establish some intercollegiate military contest, in order to stimulate the interest of the students of the military colleges.

Authorize a more nearly adequate number of officers in order to avoid the injuries of absenteeism. Increase the pay of non-commissioned officers of the line, and allow travel pay to soldiers discharged in the Philippines who re-enlist. Move troops not having proper facilities for target practice during the season, to posts having good ranges. Provide suitable ranges for light artillery practice.

A properly equipped gymnasium should be supplied at every permanent military post.

N.C.O. schools should be raised to a higher plane by progressive courses.

General mess to be limited to recruit rendezvous for recruits only. Provide suitable company kitchens and convert general mess halls into well-equipped gymnasiums.

That the post bakery be utilized as a school of instruction for bakers.

To establish reading rooms at every permanent station in the Philippines, erect good wharves and landing places at Philippine ports, establish a system that will insure the prompt payment of indebtedness to all civilians, especially for service in the Philippines, construction of permanent and creditable posts in the Philippines, the use of strong, commodious public buildings on the water front in Manila, and tunnel the river. Provide a lighter blanket for troops serving in the Philippines, and a shirt and better ventilated hat.

To induce line officers to report on the Munson tent, slightly conical shape, which will more readily nest for convenience in transportation and storage.

To suitably mark the spot where General Lawton fell.

To establish a national cemetery in the Philippines and one in every department.

To have officers and soldiers on farthest duty live at least without additional expense over those in Washington, etc.

Discontinue transport quartermasters and commissaries and substituting pursers or quartermaster's agents. Introduce "general service" men into the transport service, as at West Point.

As to transports—more attention to assured seaworthiness of the largest possible equipment of life-saving appliances at exercises of the crew at emergency stations. Canvas swimming tanks (like those on English lines) for use on transports on long voyages.

To have all flour and bacon for use in the Philippines put up in tin cans.

Purchase no other chewing tobacco than the soldiers' favorite.

Construct tunnels under the Pasig river at Manila (like in Chicago) to improve rapid transit.

All officers and men ordered to the Philippines to have their teeth examined before leaving the States, as decay of teeth is said to be greatly accelerated in the islands.

Limit the present general hospital at Washington, D.C., to the use of the command at Washington Barracks. Secure a permanent location for a military hospital at Honolulu, H.I. Allow active officers to deposit their savings with a paymaster.

Double the present electrical plant and cable lines in the Philippines.

Something should be promptly done to preserve in the Philippines the most effectual organization of the Signal Corps.

Wireless telegraph should receive due consideration. To introduce a limited electrical course at the Western as well as the Eastern schools.

To dispense with books and so much long handwriting in Army records and use modern methods of manifold to save time and money.

To have all other property papers like ordnance returns of officers on duty in the Philippines undergo a preliminary examination before being forwarded to Washington.

More attention should be given by invoicing officers to completing the description of public animals.

Suggests that a small, silent war dog, such as the English lurcher, or the white Spanish terrier, might be particularly useful in jungle warfare, both to reveal the concealed enemy and to increase security.

Recommends more clerks and better pay for clerks, in the Inspector General's Department, and the retirement of clerks with retired pay, and a congressional appropriation for the clerical assistance now so urgently needed by outside inspectors general.

Urges the prompt construction in the Philippines of commodious barracks for our troops.

Revise some system that will equalize tropical service.

In his summary of recommendations he gives high praise to the Subsistence Department for the thoroughly successful efforts to keep the troops well supplied. The extremely limited and few complaints in a business so widespread and so sensitive is practically a vote of confidence in our admirable Subsistence Department by an overwhelming majority. The revolution in the management of the subsistence depot at Manila, and the remarkable improvement effected in the spirit and methods of its business under Major B. K. West, necessarily attracted attention, but not more than it deserved.

The purchases by the supply departments have been if anything, overabundant, and generally the troops have been well supplied, and the exceptional good health of the men, especially those engaged in the most arduous duties in the Philippines, seems in a great measure due to this, as well as to the careful attention that has been given to sanitation. The hardest work has fallen on the Quartermaster's Department, and it is equally evident how excellently it has done its work and how generous and painstaking and successful in all its supplies, especially under the novel circumstances attending foreign service. Owned transports are commended as more efficient and amenable to military contingencies and having a finer esprit du corps than can be expected of any heterogeneous or hired vessels. Their work proves the officers in charge of this transport duty are able and earnest and successful.

The medical supply depots and the general hospitals are in excellent conditions. The surgeons, nurses and employees are commended for their work. In skill, devotion, and acumen, the Medical Corps never stood higher and its excellence is a credit to the military Service. The pay officers have overcome great obstacles in securing the prompt payment of troops. The Ordnance Department has furnished excellent arms and equipment, never better, and the reports indicate excellent military administration and methods at the arsenals. The Rock Island Arsenal is worthy of commendation throughout.

All reports show that the operations of the Signal Corps have been very satisfactory. It has overcome grave difficulties in the Philippines. The Engineers come in for praise. In short, every bureau is doing its best to promote economy, and efficiency, and every locality seems fairly working in the same spirit. Nothing in the Army system

deserves greater commendation during the past four years of active service in the field than the faithful, admirable, intelligent, and honest handling of its public funds. That the Army performed its duty well and bore its hardships uncomplainingly is well known by all who have kept in touch with it since the opening of the Philippine insurrection. In fact, it has only done those things which we expect of it and which we will continue to expect of American soldiers. The companies of native scouts (Philippines) have so far proven satisfactory, with one or two exceptions. In the conduct of the American Army toward the Filipinos the exercise of unexampled patience is claimed, and the humanity of the troops engaged has no parallel in the history of dealing with Asiatics.

The cost of the Army ration varies between 10 1-2 cents at Fort Omaha, Neb., to 26 cents in the District of Columbia, the average being 18.7.

DEFENCES OF PORT TOWNSEND.

That Port Townsend, Washington, is destined to be surrounded by the largest military establishment on the Pacific coast, if not in the United States, is a fact not widely known, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says, but to any visitor who spends more than a day in the city it is readily apparent. The strategic importance of the locations now occupied by Flagler, Casey and Worden was early appreciated by military men and unusually large reservations were made. Fort Flagler, where the first work was begun, is situated on Marrowstone Point, or, as old settlers call it, Point Ringgold. This projection, a high headland, thrusts out from the west shore of Admiralty inlet and the south shore of Port Townsend harbor. It is the southern buttress past which the tides flow from inlet to harbor.

About five miles northwest, across the entrance to the harbor, is Point Wilson, which marks the division between Admiralty inlet and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Back of the low-lying beaches which form this projection and where the Government for years has maintained a lighthouse and fog signal station, the bluffs rise abruptly from forty to seventy feet. On the broad plateau at the top and valley beyond is Fort Worden.

Directly opposite the entrance to Port Townsend harbor on the west shore of Whidby island is Admiralty Head, where another light has long been kept. On the high lands just back of the lighthouse is Fort Casey.

The three forts lie at the vertices of a triangle, isosceles in form, the distance from Flagler to Worden being about five miles and from each of these to Casey about six miles. From these three, when fully equipped, the most disastrous cross fire could be poured into any hostile fleet venturing to pass within Admiralty inlet.

The whole body of water lying between Olympia and the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca is commonly referred to as Puget Sound. As a matter of fact, Admiralty inlet extends from Forts Worden and Casey to Commencement Bay and the city of Tacoma, while Puget Sound proper is the smaller body extending south and west from the narrows west of Tacoma.

The narrow and tortuous channels leading through the islands to the mainland of Washington would be impossible for navigation by a large hostile fleet. The entrance to Admiralty inlet is free and wide. It is here that fortification is necessary, if at all, and it is upon these fortifications that the residents of the populous up-Sound cities would depend for protection in the remote event of a foreign war. For these reasons the work here is in no sense of exclusive local interest.

The Engineer Corps and the Quartermaster's Department of the Army have worked and are working side by side on these great posts. The Engineers have the exclusive handling of the installation of the armament, while the Quartermaster's Department looks to the clearing of the grounds, the building of the wharves and the housing of the officers and men. The Engineers are very secretive as to their part of the work.

Fort Flagler is now equipped with permanent quarters and other necessary buildings for the accommodation of officers and men of two companies of Coast Artillery. Temporary quarters are being prepared for a third company and for two companies each at Casey and Worden.

The quartermaster's work now in progress at all three forts is under the supervision and control of Capt. George H. Penrose, constructing quartermaster. Captain Penrose is well known in Seattle. There is probably no busier man in the West, and from the progress made since he has been personally in charge it is equally probable none could be found more capable of fulfilling the many and arduous duties imposed. The work in hand can be briefly outlined by the statement that there are now over 500 soldiers at the three forts living in tents who must be provided with adequate shelter at the earliest possible moment.

There are now at the three forts seven full companies of Coast Artillery, approximately 109 men each. These are distributed as follows:

Fort Flagler—Twenty-sixth, Ninety-fourth, One Hundred and Sixth.

Fort Casey—Sixty-third, Seventy-second.

Fort Worden—Sixty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.

Of these seven companies only two—the first two mentioned at Fort Flagler—are permanently housed. Captain Summerrall's company, the One Hundred and Sixth, recently returned from Skagway, is in tents at Flagler. All the troops at Casey and Worden are camping. At both places a number of small houses were on the land when condemned and taken over by the Government. In these and in neighboring houses the officers find temporary accommodations.

The work now engaging the attention of Captain Penrose at Fort Flagler consists first in the construction of a set of temporary barracks for the One Hundred and Sixth Company. These will be of frame, 124 x 148 in size. They are being built by day labor under the direct orders of the quartermaster. Day labor is, in fact, employed on all the temporary work. Contracts are ready to be let for enlarging the barracks occupied by the Twenty-sixth Company by extending the wings of the building 25 feet to the rear; also for tearing out the interior of the present guard house, enlarging the structure and installing steel cages of modern pattern. In 1900 the work of boring a well was begun. It is still in progress now, at a depth of 1,100 feet. Captain Penrose is hopeful, and is advised by experts that when the present stratum of blue clay is passed gravel and a flow of water will be struck.

At Fort Worden work is in progress on five temporary buildings, including two sets of frame barracks, 124 by 24 feet each, intended for the immediate housing of the Sixty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth companies.

At Fort Casey the pressing work is upon temporary

barracks, one large building, 140 by 188 feet, for the housing of the Sixty-third and Seventy-second companies, which will include, as do those at Flagler and Worden, kitchens, baths and all conveniences possible in a structure of this character.

The immediate purpose of the War Department, as indicated in the contracts about to be let and those which will necessarily follow, appears to be to provide ample quarters within the next few months for three full companies of Coast Artillery at each of the three forts, a force of more than 1,000 men in all. This will necessitate the construction at Worden and Casey of at least twenty-five permanent buildings for each and the addition of a number to the present accommodations at Flagler.

The plans and specifications for the permanent buildings first to be constructed are types of those to follow. These are models of modern high class building. The designs for the exteriors are in excellent taste and the interior arrangements comprehend every modern comfort and convenience, in the officers' quarters almost reaching the luxurious. Only the best of materials are to be permitted and the most careful attention is given every detail.

The greatest interest in the work proposed is being displayed by contractors in all cities of the West, even as far East as Chicago. Captain Penrose's mail is heavy with letters of inquiry as to the dates when bids will be called for and the nature of the work.

The military reserves are very large. At Flagler there are approximately 750 acres set aside; at Worden and at Casey about 350 acres each. The old Fort Townsend reserve, lying at the head of the big harbor, comprises more than 400 acres.

It is the custom of the Department wherever Coast Artillery posts are established to have near at hand a strong garrison of Infantry. It is generally believed here that before long the Government will rehabilitate Fort Townsend, the old buildings being now utterly worthless, and provide accommodations for at least a regiment of Infantry.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

So long as the sanitary administration of the city of Manila was conducted exclusively by the military authorities, the water supply was protected with sleepless vigilance, all hands realizing that if it became infected the difficulty of suppressing the epidemic would be enormously increased. For a time after the change from military to civil control the rigorous health measures instituted by the medical officers of the Army were continued, and in a little while cholera virtually disappeared from the city. If it has now reappeared, and if the water supply has been contaminated, as there is reason to fear, it is probably due to an inexcusable relaxation of the effective safeguards established by the military administration. The mere fact that a detachment of regular troops have been detailed to guard the source of the water supply seems to indicate that the civil authorities were doubtful as to the sufficiency of their own methods.

Persons intending to send Christmas boxes to soldiers in the Philippines should take heed of the fact that there will be no free entry for such consignments this year, and that all dutiable articles will be held by the customs officials at Manila for payment of duties. The President and the Secretary of War were anxious that Christmas boxes for soldiers should enter the islands free of duty, as in former years, but they have decided that the act of Congress imposing duties on imports into the Archipelago cannot be modified or suspended by executive order. This fact will doubtless prevent or greatly delay the delivery of many packages consigned to soldiers serving in the islands, but there appears to be really no help for it, though by another year Congress may be induced to amend the law so as to give free entry to articles of certain limited value when they are actually intended for the sole use of the consigne. Simple justice would seem to entitle a United States Soldier serving anywhere in territory belonging to the United States to free entry for Christmas tokens from the folks at home.

Vice Governor Wright, of the Philippines, who arrived at San Francisco on Nov. 8 from Manila, believes that the financial embarrassment which prevails in the Islands could be greatly relieved by providing them with a silver dollar which shall be actually worth fifty cents of American money. At present the currency is subject to constant fluctuation, the latest rate being \$2.50 silver to \$1 gold. As to the demand for imported Chinese labor, Governor Wright says: "I would not like to see the doors thrown open to the Chinese. Skilled labor, yes, if limited, would certainly prove beneficial. Some of the Chinese are very clever, and they would be able to teach the Filipinos many of the industries."

The Philippine Commission has repealed the income tax on salaries, which has been enforced since 1890. The tax was always regarded as unfair and was never satisfactorily enforced.

Pedro Paterno, the former head of Aguinaldo's Cabinet, who is now president of the Peace party, has organized and launched a Liberal party platform, which favors complete autonomy for the Philippines under American sovereignty.

Archbishop Guidi, the new Papal Delegate to the Philippines, arrived at Manila on Nov. 18, and was escorted from the steamer to the cathedral by dignitaries of the Catholic church and Capt. Robert H. Noble, U.S.A., military representative of Governor Taft. The Archbishop paid a formal visit to the Governor on the day following.

So marked is the increase in the number and audacity of organized bands of brigands in certain provinces of the Philippines, that there is considerable speculation among Army officers at Manila as to how these outlaws procure their arms and ammunition. The Manila Freedom of recent date says the belief prevails in some quarters that large supplies of rifles and cartridges are being smuggled, and in support of this belief cites an interesting story. It is to the effect that a vessel carrying a large number of rifles of a certain type was recently seized at Singapore on suspicion of attempting to deliver the weapons to the rebel forces in China, and that these rifles were exactly like many recently captured in the Island of Panay and other parts of the Philippines where brigandage is particularly active. The extensive coast line of the Archipelago offers unusual opportunities for smuggling, and nothing short of the utmost vigilance will prevent the outlaws of the islands from obtaining arms as they please. If there has been smuggling of this sort already, as the increase of armed desperadoes would seem to indicate, it is extremely fortunate that the United States Government has arranged for a more effective patrol of the

coast by means of the five small, light draft steamers, the first of which has just been launched at Yokohama. These vessels are designed with special reference to coastwise service in the Philippines, and when they are placed in commission under the command of officers of the Navy the profitable business of smuggling arms to outlaws in the Archipelago will become distinctly more unprofitable than it appears to be at present.

Ladrones are committing many outrages on the Island of Leyte. At Dolores the constabulary were surprised by the ladrones. They fought until their ammunition was exhausted and lost three killed and eight wounded. A number of towns in Leyte have been raided recently by the ladrones.

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Day proclamation will be officially promulgated in the Philippines and distributed to the officials of each of the provinces, who will post copies in conspicuous places.

NOTES FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The numerous dances, concerts, etc., given by the Marine officers stationed at Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, are evidence that they are making the best they can out of a very undesirable station. A correspondent writes: On Wednesday evening of each week the band attached to the Marine transport, the U.S.S. Panther, give a concert in the Marines' camp, and many of the citizens of Colon always enjoy the hospitality of the officers as their guests at these concerts. Dancing is indulged in, and a merry time in general is enjoyed. On Saturday evening, Nov. 8, a number of the members of Company C went to Colon and gave a very creditable minstrel performance for the entertainment of the officers and men stationed there. The band from the Panther discoursed music before and after the performance. The officers of the Panther and several hundred of the Blue Jackets were guests of the officers and men ashore, and in addition to them were the consuls of the United States, England, France and Spain, accompanied by their families. It was one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given in Colon, and will long be remembered by many of the Americans living there.

Major Barnett and the other Marine officers stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, our correspondent adds, wish to express their thanks for the immense amount of reading matter sent to them by thoughtful persons in the United States. In response to an appeal for such matter, made by Major Barnett in an open letter to the New York papers, tons of choice reading matter has been shipped to the Marines on the Isthmus; not only have many New York daily papers sent copies of their papers, but hundreds of monthly magazines have also been sent, bound books by standard authors have been received, and from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt was received a box containing many interesting periodicals. In fact, so much reading matter was sent to the Marines that they were able to send much of it to the officers and men on board the U.S.F.S. Wisconsin and the U.S.S. Panther. It clearly demonstrates that the people of the United States do not intend that their soldiers and sailors shall want for standard reading matter while they are thousands of miles from home attending to the duties intrusted to them.

Marine officers who are due for a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands and who are now doing duty on the Isthmus are wondering if the time put in by them in Colombia will count on the two years that they are obliged to serve in the tropics. It seems as though it should, and that every month served by them in such an unhealthy and unpleasant station as Panama and Colon should be credited to them on their Philippine tour, that is, should they be sent there within one year from the time of their return to the States.

Midshipman Hugh K. Aiken, of Louisiana, the left guard of the Naval Academy football team, was seriously injured in the game played at Annapolis on Nov. 15. Young Aiken was injured by being kicked in the head, and signs of brain irritation have developed. He underwent a most delicate surgical operation on Nov. 19, as the only chance of saving his life. Dr. William W. Keen, of Philadelphia, an authority on brain surgery, was the operating physician. A clot of blood, weighing 4 ounces, which had been caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, was removed. The patient after the operation recovered consciousness, and his mind was clearer than at any time since the accident. A triangular section of the bone of the skull was cut with a chisel. The section began at the top of the head and extended about three inches toward the right, the base being about an inch long and not separated from the skull. This piece was forced up and scraped, removing the clot. The operation lasted an hour and a half, and a drain was fixed and the wound closed. The patient is still suffering from the effects of the anesthetic, but it is believed that he is on the mend, and that his life will be saved. Dr. J. M. T. Finney, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and Surgeons F. W. F. Wieber, and George Pickrell, U.S.N., were present at the operation. Dr. Gayle Aiken, father of the injured Midshipman, was also in the building. On Nov. 20 the following telegram was received at the Navy Department from Captain Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy: "Operation on Midshipman Aiken yesterday afternoon successful. Condition this morning satisfactory." There is no question but that in case of the death of Aiken the football game between Annapolis and West Point would be called off. Captain Brownson is quoted as saying that he had considered the advisability of calling off the West Point-Annapolis game but had decided that he would not do so unless young Aiken's injury proved fatal.

Secretary of War Root and the Chief of Ordnance Captain Crozier recently paid an official visit to the Watervliet Arsenal. During the morning the two officials made a thorough inspection of the Army gun factory. While at the arsenal the distinguished visitors were the guests of Col. J. P. Farley, commandant at the post. Upon their arrival a salute of seventeen guns was fired in their honor.

Mr. James H. Barber, of Mayfield, has lately received a check from Washington for \$135, in full for his horse, saddle and blanket that were taken thirty-seven years ago in violation of the terms of surrender by the Federal authorities. Everything comes to him who waits, if he lives long enough.

PERSONALS.

Capt. W. H. Simons, U.S.A., is at Summerville, S.C. Lieut. G. B. Comly, 3d U.S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Yates, N.D., for duty.

Capt. F. W. Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., has left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for Eddyville, Ky.

Lieut. A. N. Smith, 9th U.S. Cav., has left Fort Sheridan for Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Lieut. A. Brandt, 25th U.S. Inf., should be addressed at 2744 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. F. L. Buck, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has left Willet's Point, N.Y., for duty at Sullivan's Island, S.C.

Mrs. Munn, widow of Major Curtis E. Munn, U.S.A., is located in Washington, at 1635 Massachusetts avenue.

Gen. A. S. Kimball, U.S.A., is in Los Angeles, Cal., where his address is Melrose Hotel, 120 South Grand avenue.

Major J. A. Lundeen, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has left Fort Caswell, N.C., for Fort Monroe, Va., on temporary duty.

Capt. G. H. Preston, 13th U.S. Cav., is stopping for the present in Brunswick, Me., where his address is 32 School street.

A daughter, Catherine Anna Hamilton, was born to the wife of Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th U.S. Cav., at West Point, Nov. 14.

Lieut. L. F. Foster, A.C., who relinquished duty at Fort Monroe, Nov. 7, is now on leave and will join at Fort Getty, S.C., about Dec. 1.

Capt. P. C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg., U.S.A., who left Madison Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 15, on a month's leave, is visiting relatives at Staunton, Va.

Mrs. Catlin, wife of Capt. E. H. Catlin, A.C., has gone on a visit to Hill, N.H. Capt. Catlin left Fort Wadsworth Nov. 15 for Columbus, Ohio.

Asst. Paymaster G. P. Auld, U.S.N., has been ordered to report at the Washington Navy Yard for instruction previous to being assigned to active duty afloat.

Col. Albert Barnitz, wife and daughters, are with Colonel and Mrs. Byrne at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco. They will spend the winter on the Pacific coast.

Miss Sue T. Schenck, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., is visiting Captain and Mrs. William C. Davis at Fort Totten, N.Y. Later she will be the guest of friends in Philadelphia.

Major F. H. French, 16th Inf., and the companies of the regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga., rejoined there this week from an instructive practice march in the direction of Macon, Ga.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis and Capt. A. C. Blunt, of the Artillery Corps, spent a part of the first week of this month at Henry Barracks, Porto Rico, as guests of Major Robert L. Howze.

Lieut. L. J. Mygatt, 17th U.S. Inf., attached to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, is at present on leave until Jan. 10, 1903. His address will be 1201 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Houston, wife of Rear Admiral Edwin S. Houston, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington after a prolonged absence abroad, and is now established for the winter at 2025 O street, N.W.

Lieut. George B. Rice, U.S.N., who has resigned to take effect Dec. 31, 1902, was born in and appointed from Kentucky. He entered the Service Sept. 6, 1892, and was appointed a lieutenant, junior grade, May 6, 1901.

On Nov. 4, Company H (mounted) of the Porto Rico Regiment, reached Cayey from Mayaguez, and Lieut. Wm. Schuyler Woodruff, who was in command, found awaiting him the pleasant news of his promotion to a first lieutenant.

Lieut. E. C. Ecker, 9th Inf., and the Misses Ecker are visiting their sister, Mrs. Eugene C. Morton, of Winnetka, Ill. The Misses Ecker recently returned from the Philippines, where they have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Normoyle, wife of Capt. J. E. Normoyle, 5th Inf.

Asst. Naval Con. William G. DuBose, U.S.N., recently on duty at Havana, Cuba, is visiting his family, who are temporarily at Portsmouth, N.H. Constructor DuBose received most cordial greeting from officers and employees at the navy yard, all of whom regret his detachment from the yard.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A., retired, President of the National Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, has appointed Capt. Leroy W. Herron, of Washington, D.C., a member of the Finance Committee of the Society. The other members of the committee are Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge and Major Henry A. Greene, both of the Army.

Lieut. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Maine and has been directed to report for duty on the Texas, where he will be in charge of the Engineer Department of that vessel, is among the most expert photographers in the Service, and his collection of views and negatives from various parts of the world is of great value and interest.

Society tongues are wagging nowadays over the sudden breaking of the recently announced engagement of Miss Martha Hoy and Mr. Pierre Rogestvinsky, second secretary of the Russian Embassy, whose marriage was announced for the third week in January next. The reasons for this sudden rupture are not given. Miss Hoy, it will be remembered, is a daughter of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U.S.N., retired.

Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis, wife and daughter of Capt. Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., late superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory at Washington, will spend the winter in the South. The assignment of Captain Davis to the command of the U.S.S. Alabama, while a high compliment to his ability, is a distinct loss to Washington society, and much regret is expressed in various quarters that "the exigencies of the service" have taken from Washington a family so thoroughly in touch with the best elements.

Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Infantry, who, as Civil Governor of the Province of Tayabas, Island of Luzon, prepared a report in which he made unspecified charges of cruelty against the military administration of the Philippines, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Holland Society of Chicago on the evening of Nov. 17, and in responding to a toast to himself he said: "The commission sent to the islands by the United States Government has done a great deal of good, and enjoys the respect of the people there. Judge Taft has succeeded in winning the confidence and love of the natives, and is by them considered their staunchest friend. The Filipinos are good and loyal people, and soon learn to love men who treat them in a spirit of friendship. In Tayabas province alone over 500 children attended American schools and had learned the English language at the time I left it."

Capt. O. I. Straub, U.S.A., is on duty at Fort De Soto, Tampa, Fla.

Lieut. J. G. Livingston, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is at Islip, Long Island, N.Y., on sick leave.

Lieut. R. Treadwell, Philippine Scouts, is in Boise, Idaho, where his address is 1511 Grove street.

Major L. A. Abbott, U.S.A., has left Barre, Vt., and is now at the Regent Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. E. Ware, 14th U.S. Inf., from Columbus, Ohio, has arrived at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.

Capt. H. L. Newbold, A.C., on leave from Fort Washington, Md., is visiting relatives in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Oscar W. Tolley, 14th Inf., recently in Baltimore, Md., has joined at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., for duty.

Lieut. P. S. Bond, C.E., arrived at Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 17, for a tour at the Engineer School of Application.

Mrs. Samuel Cushing and Miss Sadie Cushing are passing this winter at the Albert, 1825 F street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. John R. Doyle, 9th Inf., lately visiting in New York and vicinity joined this week at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, 2d Inf., visited in New York City this week, en route to Governor's Island to be examined for retirement.

Mrs. William L. Haskin, wife of Colonel Haskin, U.S.A., sailed from New York for Cuba on Nov. 20, to join her husband in Havana.

The friends of Lieut. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., in Washington, will be pained to learn of his detachment from the Mayflower to go on sick leave.

Mrs. P. S. Michie, widow of Professor Michie, U.S.A., with her daughter, Miss Michie, are residing at 1822 Jefferson Place, Washington, D.C.

Major Alfred B. Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor have returned to Washington, D.C., and are now in their home, 2005 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Miss Georgie Patterson, the daughter of the late Commodore Patterson, U.S.N., is passing the winter with Mrs. Townsend, 2011 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Josiah Pierce, the daughter of the late Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N., has returned to her home, 1325 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Broome, wife of Lieut. George Cochran Broome, U.S.A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. James F. Barbour, at her home on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, A.C., arrived at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., on Nov. 18, and at once assumed command of the Artillery District of New London.

Mrs. Houston, wife of Rear Admiral E. S. Houston, U.S.N., has returned from Europe and the admiral and his wife will be at 2025 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C., this winter.

Gen. John Watts Kearny and family have taken the Tiffany house, 1705 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., for this winter. Miss Annie Powell, the niece of General Kearny, is passing this winter in New Mexico.

Mrs. Edie, the mother of Lieut. John R. Edie, U.S.N., is living at 728 Twentieth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Her daughter, Mrs. John O'Donnell, has returned from Europe and is again in her home on Sixteenth street N.W., for the winter.

Col. James Biddle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Biddle will pass this winter with Admiral Harmony, U.S.N., at 1622 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C. Admiral Harmony is a brother of Mrs. Biddle. Mrs. Biddle is making a short visit to her daughter in New York and will be at home to her friends in December upon her return.

P.A. Paymaster David V. Chadwick, U.S.N., has been designated as the officer in charge of the pay department and general storekeeper at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Paymaster Chadwick has been especially fortunate in assignments since his entry into the Service, and the present duties are of the most agreeable kind.

Surgeon John W. Ross, U.S.N., retired, has been detailed for duty in connection with the school of medicine instituted by Surgeon General Rixey in Washington for the better education of young assistant surgeons in the naval Service, and for the dissemination of correct methods in the Service. Surgeon Ross has taken up quarters at the Bancroft, Eighteenth and H streets.

P.A. Paymaster Grey Skipworth, U.S.N., who was recently in Washington in connection with settling accounts for the Albatross, has been detached from that vessel and ordered to the U.S.S. Marblehead, Comdr. T. S. Phelps, U.S.N., commanding. The duties of the Marblehead have not been definitely settled, but it is not likely that vessel will go far from the Pacific coast during her present commission.

Lieut. Gustav Kaemmerling, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty at the naval station, Cavite, and will sail for the East on the Solace. He has been on duty as inspector of engineering material at the works of George Lawley and Son Company, and his new duties will be as assistant to the head of the engineering department at Cavite. Lieutenant Kaemmerling has already been on duty on that station and is regarded as possessing an especial fitness for the position.

A correspondent writes: "Miss Gertrude B. Williams, of Norwalk, Ohio, who was mentioned in the JOURNAL of Nov. 15 as being descended from a line of soldiers running back to the war of A.D. 1756, is to be congratulated on her honorable ancestry; but among my acquaintances is a young lady, one of whose ancestors was a captain of the navy of Holland, A.D. 164-165, another a captain in its army of same date; a third, an officer of the Governor's Guard, under Governor Stuyvesant, of New Netherlands; a fourth, colonel of a regiment during the war of A.D. 1756-1763; a fifth, captain of a company of rangers, A.D. 1753; a sixth, an enlisted man in same company; one great grand-father, officer of Pennsylvania troops in the War of the Revolution; another who served in one from New Jersey; a great-great-grandfather who was member of the Continental Congress, and colonel of a regiment of New York militia, another who was a member of the Provincial Congress of New York; a great-grandfather who was a soldier in Van Rensselaer's regiment of New York militia, War of the Revolution (and had three brothers in service), and her father had thirty-five years of service, commencing with the Civil War. Prior to any of the above-mentioned services, her mother's ancestors had been soldiers of France, and official records show that at one time, from lieutenant general to cadet, eighty members of the family held the king's commissions."

Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond, C.E., recently at Sabine, Tex., has joined at Washington Barracks.

Mrs. Audenried has returned to her home on Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Capt. E. S. Benton, A.C., on leave from Fort Du Pont, Del., is visiting relatives at Springfield, Mass.

Lieut. N. T. Jamieson, A.C., recently at Fort Greble, is now en route to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty.

Lieut. E. R. Tilton, A.C., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a short visit to relatives in Chicago.

Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 15th Inf., recently in Baltimore, Md., has joined his regiment at Monterey, Cal.

Capt. O. I. Straub, A.C., recently visiting in Pittsburg and other places, has joined at Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, for duty.

Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, U.S.A., and his bride have been on a visit to Washington, D.C., and have left to join his regiment.

A daughter, Sibyl Carpenter, was born to the wife of P. A. Surg. Dudley N. Carpenter, U.S.N., at Nice, France, Nov. 4.

A son, Maxwell Wood Tracy, was born to the wife of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, Art. Corps., at Fort Flagler, Washington, Nov. 9.

Lieut. Walter Harvey, 16th Inf., on leave from Fort Slocum, N.Y., is visiting in Berkeley, Cal., and from there goes to Pomeroy, Ohio.

Mrs. Silbey, widow of Col. William Silbey, U.S.A., is living in Oswego, N.Y., with her daughter, Mrs. Peaze, wife of Professor Peaze.

Col. G. B. Rodney, A.C., arrived at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Nov. 19, and at once assumed command of the post and Artillery District.

Major H. P. Ritzius will spend the winter in Denver, Colo., with his daughter, Mrs. Scherrer, and Dr. E. A. Scherrer, at 1075 Clarkson street.

Lieut. C. D. Winn, A.C., stationed at Fort Washington, Md., has been appointed temporarily, Adjutant of the Artillery District of the Potomac.

Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chaffee arrived in New York City Nov. 20, and proceeded to his headquarters at Governor's Island.

Lieut. B. A. Page, A.C., relinquished duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Nov. 18, and left to join the 95th Company, C.A., at Fort Hancock.

Mrs. Bessie Taylor, wife of Major S. W. Taylor, U.S.A., has been quite sick from the bite of a poisonous spider at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Col. F. G. Smith, A.C., is a recent arrival at Fort Preble, Me., and has assumed command of that post and of the Artillery District of Portland.

John Pearson, who has been posing as a captain in the British army, and swindled a number of persons in New York City, has been sent to jail for a year.

Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th U.S. Cav., has returned to Fort Sill, O.T., from a leave spent at his home in Sioux Falls, S.D., where he had a pleasant time.

Prof. Alfred G. Compton has been selected to take the place temporarily of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, the retiring president of the College of the City of New York.

Lieut. George Evans Stewart, 15th Inf., arrived in Bismarck, N.D., on Nov. 1, from Monterey, Cal., and was the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. McCaskey, of Fort Lincoln.

General Miles, when he leaves the Philippines about Dec. 15, will make an extensive tour of China and Russia, returning by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway in February or March.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Commander Caperton, U.S.N., has been at the Grafton, but has taken an apartment at the Franconia, on Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for this winter.

Capt. E. B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Babbitt have arrived in Washington from Governor's Island, and have rented the house 1719 De Sales street, which will be ready for occupation in about two weeks.

Lieutenant General Miles, U.S.A., will leave Manila about the middle of December and will go to Peking, where he will inspect the Legation Guard. After which he will go to St. Petersburg over the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Admiral Schley, U.S.N., called upon General Chaffee, U.S.A., in Chicago on Nov. 18. On the evening of Nov. 19, Admiral Schley spoke at the annual banquet of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., responding to the toast, "The American Sailor."

At a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association which was held in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 20, addresses were made by Capt. P. F. Harrington, Comdr. C. P. Rees and Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N.

President Roosevelt attended a reception in honor of Gen. Luke E. Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines, who is in the United States on leave, at Memphis, Tenn., on Nov. 19, and in the evening made an address at a banquet in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the Army.

Appointments to the Military Academy: Benjamin J. Witcher, Point Piler, Ga.; Jas. G. Boswell, alt., Greensboro, Ga.; Robt. M. Cheney, alt., Athens, Ga.; Ralph W. Dusenbury, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; Howard F. Witney, alt., Reed City, Mich.; Louis R. Bailey, alt., Big Rapids, Mich.

Pay Inspector Stephen Rand, U.S.N., has been granted three months' sick leave, his health having broken down in consequence of the nervous tension incident to the determination of the authorities that he must complete a further period of sea service before receiving his commission as pay director.

As no evidence was presented before the court martial, which tried Capt. William F. Hancock, A.C., on charges preferred by the police of San Francisco, it would appear that this was a case of mistaken action on the part of the city authorities. We are glad to learn that Captain Hancock was promptly acquitted and restored to duty.

At the 10th annual session of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York City on Nov. 20 and 21, the lists of papers which have already been mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were read. A banquet was held on the night of Nov. 21. Mr. Clement A. Griscom was re-elected president.

Col. R. I. Eskridge, U.S.A., retired, will sail for Manila about Dec. 1, to visit his daughter, wife of Capt. C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of the Philippines; also his son, Lieut. O. S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., at Parang Parang, Island of Mindanao. Miss Eskridge will accompany the colonel.

The Board of Women Managers of the St. Louis Ex-

position visited the New York Navy Yard on Nov. 20, on the invitation of Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N. After a tour of the yard and a visit to the Naval Branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Sands street the members of the Board were entertained by Mrs. Barker.

Col. John Y. T. Blake, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1880, who resigned from the Army in 1889, and who commanded the "Irish Brigade" through the Boer War, accompanied by Commandant Malan, of the Boer army, arrived at West Point on Tuesday and have been among guests registered at the hotel during the past week, as have also Lieut. Col. W. P. Duvall and Mrs. Duvall.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., who has been ordered to Cuba to investigate conditions with a view to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, arrived at Havana on Nov. 19. President Palma placed his private launch and his carriage at the disposal of General Bliss, and he paid a visit to Minister Squiers, with whom he then made a formal call upon President Palma.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., who have been living at the Portland, Washington, D.C., during the remodeling of their home on N street, expect to be in their own home by Dec. 1, when Mrs. Southerland and Miss Southerland will be at home Fridays. Mrs. Southerland yesterday issued cards for a debutante luncheon for Friday, Nov. 28, at Rauschers', when she will entertain twenty-seven contemporaries of her young daughter.

Two men were arrested in New York City on Nov. 19 and held in \$1,000 bail each for trial on complaint of Lieut. A. F. Halpin, 8th U.S. Inf. The prisoners were arrested while trying to cash a War Department check for \$31.37, made to Halpin's order. Lieutenant Halpin said that the check had been stolen from his pocket on Nov. 12 when he was in this city. He had not missed the check until the detectives brought it to him. His indorsement had been forged on the back of the check.

Capt. John T. Knight now stationed at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, is anxious to locate the whereabouts of any of the heirs of Capt. Alexander W. Reynolds, A.Q.M., and afterwards captain, 1st Infantry. Captain Knight has found among some old papers at the Schuylkill Arsenal, two commissions of Captain Reynolds, and feels sure that his heirs would like to have them. The commissions bear dates of 1847 and 1848, and are signed by President James K. Polk.

The Yokohama Eastern World publishes the following from a newspaper of Siam as a wonderful piece of word painting. It is an account of a shooting affray and says: "Shooting Outrage. O! Fearful Agony. Khoo Tong, one of Phya Song's staff, was on a mission to lampoon, and on his return, instantly shot dead by some miscreants, scoundrels. O! untimely death. O! fearful. O! Hell. All friends expressed their sorrow. The cowardice dog is still at large. Six soldiers and six policemen were at once dispatched."

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U.S.N., in a lecture in New York City Nov. 18, told how he had immortalized the names of well-known New Yorkers by giving them to portions of the globe Farthest North, and declared that the Pole can be reached by a properly equipped expedition, starting in the early spring on the northern coast of Grinnell Land, under proper experience. Mr. Peary gave a detailed report of his work, and told of reaching the cairn where Lockwood and Brainard left records of the Greeley expedition in 1882, and of pushing on through the ice where no man had preceded him.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, gave an interesting talk to Co. G, 23d N.Y., at the armory a few days since about his experiences among the Arizona Apaches thirty years ago, when he was a second lieutenant in the 21st Infantry. The talk was the first of the season's course of lectures. He described the life and character of the Yuma and Mojave Apaches. Some of these fighting Apaches were not as black as they have been painted. Anyway, he succeeded so well in gaining their confidence and affection that when the agency was turned over to a civilian and he and his wife took their departure for California to begin the life of Army routine again, the whole tribe, men, women and children, followed the ambulance for miles along the trail. One old chief, Jimaspé, was the Major's close friend. For years afterward he said he continued to send him a red shirt every Christmas and his cast-off uniforms.

The Secretary of War has designated the following civilians for examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army: Stephen Badlam, Pa.; J. H. Kirmayer, Kan.; W. S. Woodruff, Mich.; C. W. Denny, Ohio; R. H. Kelley, Cal.; E. H. Pearce, Cal.; E. H. Tarbutton, Ind.; J. H. Byers, Ga.; W. F. Rafferty, Pa.; J. O. Maubargne, N.Y.; W. F. Whitehouse, N.Y.; T. C. Kirkland, Mex.; C. B. Hodges, at large; R. H. Rollins, N.H.; I. B. Johnson, Va.; H. M. Warren, Colo.; J. S. Condee, Ill.; G. W. Blood, N.J.; W. W. Merrill, Ohio; A. C. Earnshaw, Wis.; T. C. Musgrave, Tex.; Grant Caproni, Ill.; J. S. Turrill, Vt.; E. J. Huebscher, Ohio; C. R. Street, Cal.; H. E. G. Kemp, Wis.; R. M. Blount, Ga.; John Newton, Jr., at large; G. W. Davidson, Mass.; J. D. Elliott, Ala.; G. W. Fleetwood, Ill.; G. C. Goodloe, at large; C. U. Henser, Kan.; W. L. C. Todd, Mo.; T. W. Wert, Ala.; C. R. Lewis, at large; and R. C. Hamilton, N.Y.

An event in San Francisco society was the "at home" given on the afternoon of Nov. 11, by Mrs. A. A. Cohen, Mrs. Gerrit Livingston Lansing and Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent, wife of Captain Bent, 30th U.S. Inf., at Fernside. About 1,000 invitations were issued. The guests included many from the various Army garrisons around the harbor. In the large drawing-room heavy wreaths of rich green ivy hung upon the closed shutters, between and over the doors, while immense bouquets of red and of yellow chrysanthemums adorned the piano, bookcases, tables and every available space. Beautiful lamps, large and small, some with shades of red and others of yellow, shed a soft mellow light that only enhanced the lovely picture. The dining room was in solid red, the effect being most beautiful and artistic. The gowns worn by the ladies were magnificent. Mrs. A. A. Cohen wore a heavy black corded silk, with jet and lace. Mrs. Lansing wore a turquoise blue cloth gown, with chiffon and heavy ecru lace, with blue ostrich tips, with diamond spangles in her coiffure. Mrs. Bent wore a blue jussie cloth gown, with black chantilly lace insertion and medallions. The following ladies were among those who assisted in receiving: Mrs. Samuel Buckbee, Mrs. William Hinckley Taylor, Mrs. Edward Pond, Mrs. Mark Gerstle, Mrs. Augustus Craven Almy, Mrs. Louis Burgess, Mrs. Alfred H. Cohen, Miss Elizabeth Mills, Miss Ethel Harrison, Miss Annie Miller, Miss Florence Cole, Miss Bernice Brown, Miss Ida Gibbons, Miss Majorie Gibbons, Miss Florence Gibbons. Mrs. Bent will remain with her mother during Captain Bent's absence in the Philippines.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At the Central Presbyterian church, New York, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D.D., Miss Jean Ray Waterman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Waterman, of Minneapolis, Minn., and sister of Mrs. Stillman Witt Eells, of New York City, was married to Lieut. Oscar Dibble Duncan, U.S.N. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Stillman Witt Eells, and the ushers were Lieuts. Thomas Charles Hart, U.S.N., Victor Stuart Houston, U.S.N., and Walter Manion, U.S.N., all classmates of the bridegroom at Annapolis. After the ceremony, a reception for the immediate relatives and friends was held at the Hotel Wellington, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eells.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Robinson, daughter of James Attmore Robinson, of 23 East Twenty-first street, New York City, to Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles James Lincoln, of Little Rock, Ark., announce the engagement of their daughter, Georgia, to Capt. James Ancil Shipton, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

The marriage of Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon, A.C., Fort Totten, to Miss Harriette Amsden is announced to take place at St. Bartholomew's, Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 1.

A very pretty Army wedding took place in the First Presbyterian Church, Ballston, Va., at half-past seven on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, when Miss Laura Mulhall and 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, 21st Inf., were united in marriage by Chaplain Pierce, of the 2d Cavalry, according to the impressive rites of the Episcopal Church. Miss Mulhall is the daughter of Capt. J. Mulhall, retired, of the Army. The chapel was beautifully decorated with "Old Glory," palms and chrysanthemums. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, rendered by Mr. Oscar F. Comstock, organist of the Church of the Ascension, of Washington, D.C., and met the groom and best man at the chancel. The bride was given away by her father, Captain Mulhall. She was becomingly attired in white pinn over white tulle, with trimmings of old lace. She wore a veil and carried a prayer-book. The maid of honor, Miss Bloomer, wore a gown of lace organdie and white silk. The bridesmaids were the Misses Winifred Pollock, Gertrude Sibley, Grace Parker, Margaret Benedict, Virginia Morris and Miss Anna Sayer, sister of the groom. All wore dresses in white, and carried large bunches of white chrysanthemums. The ushers, who were in full uniform, were Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., Dr. Deverens, Medical Department, Lieutenants Parker, Cav., Clifford, Signal Corps, Weisel, Art. Corps, and Lynch, 2d Cav. A reception at the bride's home, where refreshments and a generally good time were enjoyed, followed the ceremony at the church. After a trip to the Bermudas Lieutenant and Mrs. Sayer will go to Fort Snelling, the present station of the groom.

The engagement of Lieut. David H. Biddle, U.S.A., to Miss Peters, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Peters, has just been announced.

We referred briefly last week to the wedding of Capt. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th U.S. Cav., to Miss Florence Murray Lyster, at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 12. The ceremony took place in Christ church, which was decorated with palms and clusters of white chrysanthemums at the altar. The bride wore a gown of heavy satin, trimmed only with bands of satin and duchesse lace. She wore a veil and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her four bridesmaids, Miss Alice Bissell, Miss Elsie Campau, Miss Donnelly and Miss McKibbin, were gowned alike in white net over white satin. With the exception of the bride's brothers, Henry F. Lyster and Thomas L. B. Lyster, the ushers were all Army men. They were Capt. Morton F. Smith, Capt. Robert Mearns, Lieut. Charles W. Exton, all of the 20th U.S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th U.S. Inf. The party was met at the altar by the groom with his best man, Capt. Edwin J. Winans of the 4th U.S. Cavalry, and the Rev. William J. Maxon of Christ church, who read the marriage service. A reception for the guests was given at the Hotel St. Claire immediately following the church ceremony. Captain and Mrs. Rutherford left at the close of the reception for a wedding trip, and will reach Fort Riley Dec. 8.

Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, surgeon, U.S.A., and Miss Blanche McGonigle, daughter of James McGonigle, wealthy contractor, were married at Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 20. Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Captain Uline, U.S.A., was the matron of honor, and Miss Mabel Hanna, of Cleveland, Miss Estelle Nast, New York, and Miss Grace McGonigle were bridesmaids. Lieut. B. Conrad, U.S.A., was best man.

In Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, Miss Virginia Cennell Trotter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Trotter, was married to Capt. Henry L. Newbold, A.C., U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herbert Shipman, U.S.A., chaplain at West Point. The church was decorated with tall palms and ferns, intermingled with roses, carnations and chrysanthemums. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white satin and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Frances Trotter was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Dixon, Miss Honora Dixon, Miss Violet Ridgeway, Miss Lettie Lee, Miss Constance A. Devereaux, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss Louise Trotter and Miss Butcher. The best man was Mr. J. Fleming Newbold and the ushers were Capt. R. E. Callan, A.C., U.S.A., Lieut. Sherwood Cheney, Lieut. Edward M. Adams, Lieut. Edmund Rhett, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., Capt. M. G. Spinks, Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, A.C., U.S.A., and Lieut. John H. Poole, E.C., U.S.A. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2,227 Delancey place.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Bonesteel to Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 23d Inf., will take place at noon on Dec. 4, at Mrs. Bonesteel's quarters, Plattburg Barracks, New York. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Major Charles H. Bonesteel, 23d Inf., the wedding will be a very quiet home one, with only relatives and a few intimate friends present.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has resumed his duties at the Navy Department after a visit to South Carolina in the despatch boat Dolphin. At Port Royal, Mr. Moody and Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney, U.S.N., went ashore to do some shooting. Between them they shot a dozen partridges and one negro. The negro was behind the partridges. He was not seriously wounded. A turkey was bought from him at a considerable advance on the market rate, and the darkey would not mind meeting the shooters again, it is said, under the same conditions.

RECENT DEATHS.

Funeral services were held on the afternoon of Nov. 18 at Washington, D.C., at Epiphany P.E. church over the remains of Capt. Charles A. Thompson. The interment was at Arlington. Captain Thompson, who died on Nov. 17 from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, was connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1872, and resigned from the Navy in 1873 to engage in business. He was an inventor, and just previous to his illness he had perfected an invention to facilitate deep-sea soundings. He was also the inventor of a rotary copying machine. In the Spanish-American War, Captain Thompson received an appointment as navigating officer on the *Arctus*, and served throughout the war, after which he became attached to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was married to Miss Madge James, of St. Louis, who survives him. He leaves a daughter, Miss Laura Thompson, who is a member of Stuart Robson's comedy company.

Asst. Surg. Roger T. Atkinson, U.S.N., who died of surgical fever at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., a few days since, was appointed to the Navy from Massachusetts, June 22, 1901, and had been on duty on the U.S.S. *Albatross*.

Major C. H. Crane, of Seattle, who died at Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 12 last, was the brother of Mrs. C. M. Tozer, wife of Lieut. C. M. Tozer, U.S.N. The funeral, which was held in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was attended by many sorrowing friends, relatives and comrades. The services were very impressive. Companies A and D and the Signal Corps of the 1st Regiment, Washington National Guard, formed the escort of the casket to the grave. At the cemetery, a firing squad fired salute over the grave and all that remained of a popular man and a soldier were laid peacefully at rest. The intimate friends of the deceased were honorary pallbearers. The Order of Hoo Hoo, of which Major Crane was a member, turned out in a body to attend the funeral. The Hoo Hoo, made up of lumber dealers, adopted suitable resolutions, touching upon the death of Major Crane.

The remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene and his son, George Washington Greene, were laid to their final rest at 14 in Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga. Chief among the display features of the ceremonies of the re-interment was the parade of the military. The Georgia State Troops of Savannah were supplemented by the Regulars from Fort Screven, Tybee Island, 230 strong. Both the Regular troops and the Regulars made an excellent appearance, and were applauded by the spectators as they passed in the line of march. Exercises at the monument included an address of Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., New York, president of the Rhode Island State Society, and the Cincinnati, invocation and benediction by Rt. Rev. Edward K. Nelson, Episcopal bishop of Georgia, and brief addresses by Mrs. Edward Karow and Col. R. L. Colding.

The U.S. troops in the parade were: Artillery Band from Fort Getty, Sullivan's Island, S.C., under the leadership of Chief Musician Coits, Coast Artillery, from Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., under command of Lieut. Col. C. Taylor, with Lieut. W. G. Peace as adjutant.

Harriet Bartlett, aged 90 years, widow of Prof. Wm. C. Bartlett, U.S.A., and daughter of the late Samuel Whitehouse, of Newport, R.I., died very suddenly after a brief illness, Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, at her residence, 75 Locust Hill avenue, Yonkers, N.Y. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's church, Yonkers, Monday morning, Nov. 17. Interment at West Point.

John A. Grier died at his home in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1902, after ten days' illness with pneumonia. He entered the Engineer Corps of the Navy as an assistant engineer in 1855, and was commissioned a Chief Engineer in the Navy, Jan. 31, 1862, and remained Nov. 15, 1865, to manufacture reaping machines. His entire record was highly creditable and he was noted for his ability as an Engineer and also as a writer on the silver question. His two sons are prominent electricians, and his wife and daughter also survive him. His death will be sincerely mourned by a host of friends.

Mr. Louis T. Symonds, a brother of Capt. F. M. Symonds, U.S.N., died at Utica, N.Y., Nov. 15.

Henry Brown Turner, father of Lieut. F. G. Turner, U.S. Cav., died in New York City, Nov. 14.

Col. O. J. Hopkins of Toledo, Ohio, a well known military man and authority on Gatling gun tactics, was killed by a street car at Columbus, on Nov. 18. He was employed in the office of the adjutant general. Colonel Hopkins served through the Civil War under General A. Garfield as an infantryman. Later he became adjutant general of the First Ohio Artillery.

The friends, both civil and military, of Mr. Charles Thompson will learn with regret of his death, which occurred after a brief illness at Washington, D.C., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17. Mr. Thompson's career was a varied one. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1872, and shortly afterwards resigned to engage in business in St. Louis. His business interests carried him to Washington, and later he was connected with the U.S. Geological Survey. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he offered his services to the Government and was commissioned as an ensign in the Volunteer Service of the Navy. He was attached to the U.S.S. *Albatross* and to the *Arctus*; on the latter as navigator and watch officer, until the close of the war, after which he was honorably discharged. The same year he was appointed a watch officer in the U.S.S. *Albatross* and Geodetic Survey, and served with credit both on shore and afloat as the exigencies of the work demanded. He had considerable mechanical ingenuity and shortly before his death he was engaged in perfecting a shoal water automatic sounding machine which possessed many promising features.

The Adjutant General has been advised by General Wainwright, commanding the Division of the Philippine Islands, of the death of Major Robert P. P. Wainwright, Manila, at 3:30 a. m., Nov. 19, of cardiac embolism. Major Wainwright was graduated from the Military Academy, June 16, 1875, and was assigned to the 1st Cavalry; he attained the rank of Major of Cavalry, May 1, 1891, and was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, July 8, 1902. He served in the Northwest from 1877 to 1884, participating in the Nez Perces expedition, July to October, 1877; from 1884 to 1888 his service was principally on the northwestern frontier; he was with his regiment in the Santiago campaign, and was recommended by Brevet Board for brevet for gallantry at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898, and at San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898; was breveted for gallantry in action against hostile Indians at the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, July 13, 1878; between July, 1898 and July, 1902, Major Wainwright was engaged upon various duties in the United States; in the Philippine Islands from July 1, and was on duty as assistant to Adjutant General Division of the Philippines, at date of death.

Mrs. Bessie Kilpatrick Magruder, mother of Lieut. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N., died on Nov. 20, at Vicksburg, Miss.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1902.

Miss Grace McGonigle entertained with a 1 o'clock luncheon, Thursday, Nov. 13, in compliment to her friend, Miss Stone, of Chicago. The decorations were white chrysanthemums and pink roses were the favors. The guests were Mrs. C.A.F. Flagler, Mrs. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Mrs. Tyra R. Rivers, Miss Genevieve Fenlon, of the post, Mrs. Willis Uline, Miss Genevieve Thomas, Miss Blanche and Stella McGonigle.

Among those who attended the Southern performance in Kansas City Wednesday, Nov. 12, were Lieutenant and Mrs. Pickell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ferris, Lieutenant and Mrs. Snyder, Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, Lieut. L. P. Schindel, Lieuts. C. M. Blackford and L. W. Prunty.

Capt. J. T. Dickman, of the post, entertained the officers of his regiment, the 4th Cavalry, at dinner Friday evening, Nov. 15. The decorations of the house were yellow, and the dinner favors were buttonieres of violets.

Captain and Mrs. Oren B. Meyer and children arrived last week from Fort Grant, Ariz., on a visit to Mrs. Meyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Thomas. Miss Jessie Eskert is expected this week from Denver, Col., to visit Mrs. Uline, wife of Capt. Willis Uline.

Miss Mary McLaughry entertained with a small dinner party Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at her home at the post. Covers were laid for six.

Miss Knox, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her brother, Lieut. T. M. Knox, at the post. Mrs. Wm. R. Van Tuyl and daughter, Olive, wife and daughter of Captain Van Tuyl, Med. Dept., have returned from a two years' residence in Manila. They are at present with Mrs. Van Tuyl's mother. Capt. Edward Grabbs, of New York, is the guest of friends at the post.

Six of the new residences for the lieutenants are nearly completed, and it is believed they will be ready for the officers' families by Jan. 1. And all the double sets will be finished by a spring.

Last week four prisoners were brought into Fort Leavenworth from Lawrence. They were members of the 13th Battery of the Field Artillery, from Fort Russell, Wyo.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Nov. 17, 1902.

Lieut. J. W. Van Deusen, Med. Dept., has been troubled with an affection of the throat, and was taken to the Garfield Hospital for an operation.

Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf., left Monday for Nashville, Tenn., his home, on three months' leave.

On Thanksgiving Day there will be field day exercises. Lieut. Col. Phillip F. Harvey, asst. surg., general, U.S.A., inspected the hospital and corps at this post recently.

MILITIA BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The executive Committee of the Interstate National Guard Association has published a report on the following bills, affecting its interests which were introduced in the first session of the 57th Congress.

H.R. 15,345 to promote the efficiency of the Militia (superseding the obsolete Militia laws of 1792). Introduced in the House by Gen. Charles Dick, and passed by the House June 30, 1902. In the Senate, the bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H.R. 15,348 "to increase the efficiency of the Militia for other purposes." (To establish a Bureau of the Militia in the War Department). Introduced in the House by General Dick and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H.R. 14,280, "providing for National Trophy and Prizes for Rifle Competition," introduced in the House by Mr. Mondell; reported with amendments by the Committee on Military Affairs; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

S. R. 109, "Joint resolution, authorizing the issue of medals for service in the Spanish War," introduced in the House by Mr. Hull; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, transmitted to the Senate in a letter by Secretary Root and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Executive Committee of the I.N.G.A. gives an account of the work done to forward the passage of these bills and expresses its obligations to the Adjutants-Generals of the States and Territories and to the many officers and members of the National Guard who have so heartily and effectively co-operated with it, in its labors. Much remains yet to be accomplished, it is stated. An appendix to the report gives extracts from the messages of the Presidents of the United States, relative to the Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 20, H.Q.A.

The leave granted Capt. Philip R. Ward, A.C., is extended one month.

The leave granted Capt. John C. W. Brooks, A.C., is further extended fourteen days.

The leave granted Contract Surg. George L. Cable is extended one month.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. William R. Dashiell, 2d Inf.

Leave for two months granted Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.

1st Lieut. Edward P. Rockhall, asst. surg., detailed member examining board, San Francisco, vice Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., relieved.

The leave granted Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav., is extended two months.

2d Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 18th Inf., on own request transferred to 17th Inf., Co. L, and will join company.

The leave granted Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, is extended one month.

The leave granted Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, 22d Inf., is extended two months.

Cadet Wesley W. Price, 4th class, M.A., is honorably discharged for physical disability incurred in line of duty.

Major Isaac W. Little, Q.M., to assume charge of General Depot, Q.M.'s Department, at New York City.

G.O. 118, NOV. 19, H.Q.A., A.G.O. Announces that contracts have been made by the Postmaster General for supplying the several executive departments of the Government with envelopes during the year beginning July 1, 1902, and gives a schedule of envelopes to be furnished.

G.O. 117, OCT. 3, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 2d Inf., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A.

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—Ellihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

RECESS ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Cavalry.
2d Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1902, vice King, 11th Cav., promoted; 2d Lieut. William A. Austin, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1902, vice Dallah 5th Cav., promoted.

Artillery.
2d Lieut. Richard H. Williams to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1902, vice Kimmel, promoted.

Infantry.
Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf., to be major, Oct. 18, 1902, vice Cowles, 17th Inf., promoted; 1st Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Inf., to be captain, Oct. 18, 1902, vice Tyler, 19th Inf., promoted; 1st Lieut. Harold Hammond, 9th Inf., to be captain, Oct. 21, 1902, vice Freeland, 2d Inf., retired; 1st Lieut. Ralph E. Ingram, 8th Inf., to be captain, Nov. 5, 1902, vice Seyburn, 22d Inf., retired; 2d Lieut. George E. Kumpke, 25th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, July 17, 1902, vice Kerth, promoted; 2d Lieut. Leonard T. Baker, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, July 30, 1902, vice Jordan, 1st Inf., promoted; 2d Lieut. George R. D. MacGregor, 18th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1902, vice Watterson, 25th Inf., resigned; 2d Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1902, vice Trent, 5th Inf., resigned; 2d Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 30th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, September 13, 1902, vice Admire, 22d Inf., resigned.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER

G.O. 38, NOV. 7, 1902, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., of which Col. J. B. Rawles, Art. Corps, was president and Capt. F. McIntyre, 19th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. William F. Hancock, Art. Corps. Charge, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The specifications alleged that the accused was intoxicated on the streets of San Francisco on Oct. 12, 1902, and that he used profane and improper language to a police officer in the city prison, before and after being placed in jail.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and specifications, and the court finding not guilty, Captain Hancock was acquitted. Major General Hughes approved the proceedings of the court, and ordered that the accused be released from arrest, and report for duty.

G.O. 115, NOV. 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a training school for farriers and blacksmiths is hereby established at Fort Riley, Kan., in connection with the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

The classes under instruction will be composed of men specially recommended for that purpose, to be detached from the various organizations of cavalry and field artillery in active service, and of specially selected recruits. The number of men under instruction from time to time will be regulated by the accommodations available at the post, both with reference to the facilities for instruction and the providing of quarters for the men with the various organizations serving at the post.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide such facilities and material as may be necessary to establish the school as an early date. Thereafter requisitions for material will take the usual course. The commanding officer will report from time to time on the needs of this training school with a view to perfecting its methods and equipment.

Recommendations for the detail of men for instruction from the various organizations in active service will be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army, in order that the number to be ordered for instruction from time to time may not exceed the accommodations available at the post.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 117, NOV. 14, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Announces the allotment of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.; the School of Submarine Defense at Willits Point, N.Y.; the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kan., for the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction.

CIRCULAR 13, NOV. 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Under date of February 4, 1901, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided as follows:

A soldier who is detained in the service by delay incident to the muster out of troops after the expiration of his term of enlistment for three years is entitled to pay during the period of his detention as an incident to his term of enlistment at the rate to which he was entitled at the expiration thereof, but not to increased pay for the fourth year of his enlistment. The right to an increase of pay for the fourth and fifth years of service can only arise upon re-enlistment.

Company and detachment commanders in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 164 of the Regulations will in the case of soldiers detained in service under the circumstances set forth by the Comptroller exercise the utmost care in computing continuous service at date of discharge, so that the soldiers shall receive credit only for the term for which they enlisted.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 14, NOV. 14, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Clothing Allowances of Members of the Hospital Corps, U.S. Army.—Hospital stewards have the clothing allowance of ordnance sergeants, and acting hospital stewards and privates the clothing allowance of corporals of the arm of service with which on duty, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1897, and Circular No. 14, March 3, 1899, from this date, which is still in force.

Lance acting hospital stewards, being privates appointed temporarily to test their capacity for the duties of non-commissioned officers, have the clothing allowance of privates.—(Decision Sec. War, Nov. 10, 1902, 446,308—A.G.O.)

2. Accounts of Officers Becoming Insane.—The same action will be taken by the commanding officer, in the case of an officer in charge of public funds or property, who becomes insane, as is required by part 97 of the Regulations to be taken in the case of the death of an officer.—(Decision Sec. War, Nov. 11, 1902, 446,739—A.G.O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 40, NOV. 12, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, ins. gen., having reported, is announced as Inspector General of this department.

Capt. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., Aid, will continue to perform the duties of Acting Inspector General until he completes the inspections and other duties which have been begun by him in that capacity.

G.O. 119, OCT. 1, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Companies D, E, F and G, 25th U.S. Inf., are relieved from further duty in the Mariguina Valley and will relieve the companies of the Third Battalion, 25th U.S. Inf.,

at present stationed in Cavite Province. Major Pierce M. B. Travis and battalion headquarters will take station at San Francisco de Malabon. Upon being relieved the Third Battalion, 28th U.S. Inf., under command of Major R. L. Bullard, will proceed to Iligan, Mindanao, for duty.

G.O. 199, OCT. 4, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., aide-de-camp, is detailed as acting A.A.G., at these headquarters, in addition to his present duties.

G.O. 200, OCT. 6, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
The board of officers appointed by General Orders, No. 61, current series, these headquarters, to consider and determine the project, in all its details, of the establishment of a military post near the city of Manila, is dissolved, and the following board is appointed: Col. Charles F. Humphrey, A.Q.M.G.; Col. William P. Rogers, 30th Inf.; Major Medad C. Martin, Q.M.; Major Edward R. Morris, surg.; Capt. William W. Harris, C.E.; Capt. William B. Scott, 1st U.S. Cav., A.A.G.

G.O. 201, OCT. 7, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as acting A.A.G., in addition to his present duties.

G.O. 202, OCT. 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Gives instructions for the disposition of records of instrument, upon the discontinuance of military posts or stations.

G.O. 203, OCT. 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Co. E, 28th Inf., is relieved from duty at Naic, Province of Cavite, Luzon, P.I., and will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, and take station.

G.O. 205, OCT. 10, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
The First Battalion, 2d U.S. Inf., is relieved from further duty in the Third Brigade, and will proceed to Manila, P.I., for station.

G.O. 1, OCT. 1, DEPT. OF LUZON.
I.—Under instructions from the War Department, as announced in General Orders, No. 191, current series, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Luzon.
II.—The following staff is announced:

Personal.
1st Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav., aide-de-camp, Department.
Major Millard F. Waltz, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., Adjutant General.
Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., assistant to A.G.
Major Hobart K. Bailey, U.S. Inf., Inspector General.
Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A.G. Dept., Judge Advocate.
Major William W. Robinson, Jr., Q.M., Chief Q.M.
Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood, Deputy C.G., Chief Commissary.
Major Louis Brechemin, surg., Chief Surgeon.
Major George D. De Shon, surg., U.S.V., assistant to Chief Surgeon.
Lieut. Col. Charles H. Whipple, Deputy P.G., Chief Paymaster.
Capt. William H. Harris, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Officer.
Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., O.O.
Major William A. Glassford, S.C., Signal Officer.
JAMES F. WADE, Brigadier General, U.S.A., Commanding.

G.O. 2, OCT. 2, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as signal officer of the department, relieving Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

G.O. 3, OCT. 3, DEPT. OF LUZON.
In order to enable him to comply with par. 2, S.O. No. 24, C.S., Div. of Philippines, Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty as assistant to the adjutant general of the department.

G.O. 50, SEPT. 30, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.
Having been assigned under instructions from the President, as contained in G.O. No. 78, H.Q.A., A.A.G.O., Washington, July 14, 1902, to the command of the Division of the Philippines, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of North Philippines.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, Major General, U.S.A.,
End of series.

G.O. 4, OCT. 9, DEPT. OF LUZON.
1st Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav., A.D.C., in addition to his other duties, is appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice for this department.
By command of Brigadier General Wade:
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Major of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 5, OCT. 10, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., having reported, is announced as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

G.O. 31, NOV. 10, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
Announces that Officers' Schools at posts in the department of the Columbia will be conducted in conformity with the provisions of G.O. No. 155, series of 1901, and G.O. 102, C.S., H.Q.A., A.A.G.O., and in accordance with the schemes of instruction approved by the department commander. The order gives the necessary instructions to that end.

G.O. 1, OCT. 1, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
I.—In accordance with cable instructions from the War Department, dated August 30, 1902, as cited in General Orders No. 191, current series, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Visayas, the geographical limits of which are as defined in General Orders No. 38, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., dated March 2, 1902.
II.—The following assignment of officers of various staff departments is announced:

Personal Staff.
1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aid, Department Staff.
Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., A.A.G.
Lieut. Col. F. A. Smith, U.S. I., I.G.
Major Frank L. Dodds, J.A.
Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Deputy Q.M.G., Chief Q.M.
Major James N. Allison, C.S., Chief C.S.
Major John M. Banister, surg., Chief Surgeon.
Major George R. Smith, Paym., Chief Paymaster.
1st Lieut. A. B. Sloan, 28th Inf., Acting Engineer Officer.
2d Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 29th Inf., Acting O.O.
Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps, S.O.
1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th Inf., aid, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.
III.—Commanding officers of stations and troops in the islands of Panay, Negros, Cebu and Bohol will communicate with these headquarters.
IV.—Commanding officers of stations and troops in the islands of Samar and Leyte will communicate with these headquarters through the commanding general, Sixth Separate Brigade.
FRANK A. BALDWIN, Brigadier General U.S.A., Commanding

CIRCULAR 23, NOV. 17, DEPT. OF EAST.
Upon the question as to whether or not a certificate of proficiency given under General Orders No. 155, series of 1901, Headquarters of the Army, excuses an officer from recitations and examination under General Orders No. 102, series of 1902, Headquarters of the Army, the

Secretary of War, under date of November 14, 1902, decides as follows:

"Both the orders cited state in specific language that a certificate of proficiency in any subject given to an officer by a post examining board shall entitle him thereafter to be excused from further recitation in that particular subject."

"Under the orders, the holder of a certificate has the right to be excused from recitations on the subjects covered thereby, without obtaining the special sanction of the War Department."

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.
Brigadier General Hamilton S. Hawkins is selected to be governor of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, to relieve Brig. Gen. George D. Rugles, Jan. 10, 1903. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Leave to include Feb. 1, 1903, is granted Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, A.A.G. The resignation of Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 1, 1903. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
The sick leave granted Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., is extended one month. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
Post Q.M. Sergt. James J. McDonald, now at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, having become disqualified for service in character through his own fault, will be discharged without honor from the Army. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
Major S. R. Jones, Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Slocum on official business relating to the construction of a wharf at that post. (Nov. 20, D.E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Post Com. Sergt. Alexander Nelson will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
Post Com. Sergt. Ludwig Nissen to the Philippines, on the transport sailing Dec. 1. (Nov. 11, D. Cal.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The resignation by 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Line, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 1, 1902. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)
Leave to include Dec. 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Line, asst. surg., U.S.V. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)
Major Charles Lynch, surg., U.S.V., (captain, asst. surg.), now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)
Contract Surg. George F. Owens, now at Bongabong, Nueva Ecija, will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 30, D.N.P.)
Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. W. V. Kellogg, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter. (Nov. 3, D.M.)
1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg., will proceed to Manila for duty. (Oct. 8, D. Luzon.)
Contract Surg. Oliver M. Holliday will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Oct. 6, D. Luzon.)
Hospital Steward John S. Burns, having reported, will proceed to Nueva Caceres for duty. (Oct. 3, D. Luzon.)
Contract Surg. Isaac W. Brewer will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter., for duty. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Major James D. Glenan, surg., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Frederick D. Branch, asst. surg., U.S.V., is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S., to take effect Dec. 20, 1902. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
Major William H. Arthur, surg., having reported at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
Contract Surg. James F. Kemp, Washington, D.C., to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
Contract Surg. Hedley V. Tweedie, from duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Monterey, Cal. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty at the U.S. General Hospital at that place. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted Contract Surg. L. B. Porter is extended one month. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Albert H. Eber, asst. surg., U.S.V., is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect Dec. 31, 1902. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave to include Dec. 31, 1902, is granted Capt. Albert H. Eber, asst. surg. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)
Contract Surg. Edward D. Sinks, at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will report to the C.O. of that hospital for duty. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dais, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines and from duty as transport surgeon on the transport Sumner, and will proceed to General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for duty. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted Major W. R. Crosby, surgeon, is extended twenty-one days. (Nov. 19, D.E.)
1st Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, asst. surg., from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)

Major Walter D. McCaw, surg., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the General Sanitary Convention of American Republics, to meet in Washington, D.C., Dec. 2, 1902. (Nov. 18, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. Albert B. Henderson, asst. surg., to report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Denver, Colo., for examination. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, asst. surg., is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31, 1902. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)
Contract Surg. Stephen C. Long, from Alcatraz Island to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)
Capt. James W. Madara, asst. surg., is honorably discharged, Nov. 21, 1902. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Timothy D. Keleher, Paymaster, having reported at Manila, will report to the Chief Paymaster of the department, for duty. (Oct. 2, D. Luzon.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1902, is granted Capt. James B. Cavanaugh, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (Nov. 3, D.M.)
2d Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., will report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)
Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 25, 1902, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E. (Nov. 18, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.
The assignment of 1st Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army Aug. 25, 1902, is announced. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. B. WELLS.
Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., now at Manila, will proceed to Batangas, Batangas, for duty. (Oct. 1, D. Luzon.)
2d Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., having reported, will proceed to Balayan, Batangas, for duty with his troop. (Oct. 2, D. Luzon.)
Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., will proceed to Taal, Batangas, and assume command of his troop. (Sept. 29, D.N.P.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.
Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Nov. 7, D.M.)
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (Nov. 7, D.M.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. A. G. HENNISEE.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., is extended two days. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th Cav., is still further extended four days. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. SMITH.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Archibald F. Commiskey, 7th Cav. (Nov. 18, D.E.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. L. H. RUCKER.
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., Fort Sill, Okla. Ter. (Nov. 7, D.M.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LERO.
The leave granted Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., is extended ten days. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 14th Cav. (then 2d Lieutenant, 5th Cav.), is extended one month. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (Nov. 5, D. Colo.)
Owing to exceptional circumstances, leave for one month to take effect about Dec. 13, 1902, is granted Capt. H. B. Crosby, 14th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Nov. 7, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.
COL. W. R. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

2d Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., is transferred from the 3d Co., C.A., to the 54th Co., C.A., and will proceed to join the latter company. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. John D. Green, A.C., is assigned to the 6d Co., C.A., and will join that company. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. A. F. S. Hyde, A.C., is extended seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of forty-five days. (Nov. 5, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 25, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kan. (Nov. 7, D.M.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, A.C., is further extended one month and fifteen days. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced: 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Jackson, now attached to the 51st Co., is assigned to the 91st Co., C.A., and will join the latter company; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Donohue, now attached to the 70th Co., C.A., is assigned to the 92d Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Byrd A. Page is transferred from the 12th Co., C.A., to the 95th Co., C.A., and will join the latter company; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Baker, now attached to the 52d Co., C.A., is assigned to the 101st Co., C.A., and will join the latter company; 2d Lieut. Glen F. Jenks is transferred from the 12A Co., C.A., to the 102d Co., C.A., and will join the latter company; 2d Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, now attached to the 37th Co., C.A., is assigned to the 42d Co., C.A., and will join the latter company; 2d Lieut. David Y. Beckham, now unassigned, is assigned to the 52d Co., C.A. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced:

Capt. Albert Todd, promoted to major, rank Nov. 6, 1902, to Coast Art.

1st Lieut. J. B. Procter, Jr., promoted to captain, rank Nov. 5, 1902, to 78th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Samuel M. English, promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank Feb. 21, 1902, to 65th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank March 4, 1902, to C.A.

2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank April 5, 1902, to 87th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank June 3, 1902, to 92d Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. John M. Dunn, promoted to 1st lieutenant, rank June 18, 1902, to 55th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Carroll Power, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank June 21, 1902, to 53d Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. James L. Long, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank June 21, 1902, to 25th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Garrison Ball, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank July 2, 1902, to 133d Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank July 30, 1902, to 101th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Aug. 7, 1902, to 12th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Sept. 10, 1902, to 10th Co., C.A.

Lieutenants Power, Ball, Mitchell and Dengler will proceed to join the companies to which they are assigned. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. J. B. G. McClure, A.C., is granted seven days' leave. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 14.)

Capt. H. T. Patten, A.C., is detailed Fire Marshal. (Fort Getty, Nov. 6.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted Capt. James A. Shipton, A.C. (Nov. 18, D.E.)

1st Lieut. J. B. Avery, Jr., A.C., is detailed recording officer. (Fort Howard, Nov. 10.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. John R. Musgrave. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 10.)

Lieut. C. Carrigan is detailed assistant to Q.M. and Lieut. G. F. Connolly to Commissary. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 11.)

Corp. Jos. Buckley, 21th Co., Havana, has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. G. K. Jones, 32d Co., is detailed acting Post Q.M. Sergeant. (Fort Revere, Nov. 12.)

Corp. W. F. 27th Co., Fort Washington, Md., has been promoted to sergeant.

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Edward T. Brown, from the 20th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; Delaware Skerrett, from the 117th Co., C.A., to the 20th Co., C.A. Capt. Skerrett will join the company to which transferred when relieved from duty as acting judge advocate, Department of the Colorado. Captain Brown will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and assume command of the artillery companies at that post. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)

Privates James P. Carey, Edward Longman and Stanley Drakus, artillerymen of the Fort Rodman garrison, after a trial in the police court at New Bedford, Mass. Nov. 15, for breaking and entering, Carey being additionally charged with an assault on a police officer, were bound over to the Grand Jury.

Several artillerymen from Adams, R.I., who had imbibed too much of Newport "bug juice" on Nov. 11, got into a mixup on the long wharf, and as a result George Butler, of the 97th Co., and a companion knocked James McNerry, of the 78th Co., down and kicked him in the head. McNerry was badly injured.

Capt. H. La F. Applewhite, A.C., is detailed Fire Marshal. (Fort Howard, Nov. 19.)

Corporal D. T. Smith, 91st Co., Jackson Barracks, has been promoted sergeant.

The leave for seven days, granted 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, A.C., is extended ten days. (Nov. 18, D.E.)

Corps. A. Houck, R.M., Dean C. Howard and J. L. Honner, 18th Co., Cienfuegos, Cuba, have been promoted to sergeant.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, A.C., is further extended one month. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., will visit each post

equipped with mining material in the Department of the East, on business pertaining to the inspection of such material and for the purpose of assisting in the instruction in submarine mining at the posts visited. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Nov. 28, 1902, is granted Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., recruiting officer. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., will join his regiment in the Philippines on transport sailing Dec. 1, (Nov. 13, D. Cal.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William G. Ball, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 13, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., to join his company. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Howard G. Young, 5th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 5th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1902, is granted Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 7th Inf. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf., Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 10, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Mason, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from Nov. 3, 1902, is assigned to the 8th Inf., and will proceed to join that regiment at Fort Columbus, N.Y. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Lieut. K. S. Snow, 9th Inf., is detailed instructor in athletics. (Fort Niagara, Nov. 12.)
1st Lieut. C. C. Kinney, 9th Inf., is detailed adjutant (Madison Barracks, Nov. 13.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., will proceed, on the transport sailing Dec. 1, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (Nov. 11, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

Bat. Sergt. Major J. C. Murray, 11th Inf., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco. (Fort Porter, Nov. 17.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., is detailed professor of military science and tactics at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., to take effect Dec. 8, 1902. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
The following transfers are made in the 12th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Guillemus V. Heidt, from Co. B to Co. D; 2d Lieut. John S. Hamilton, from Co. D to Co. L. (Nov. 17, H.Q.A.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 18, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. E. M. Stanton, 13th Inf., Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 14th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Nov. 12, D.L.)
Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. George McD. Weeks, 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Nov. 10, D.L.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf. (Nov. 20, D.E.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Capt. Horace M. Reese, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp, will accompany the department commander to Chicago, Ill., and return with him to Omaha. (Nov. 10, D.M.)
Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major James A. Maney, 17th Inf. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Owing to exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Nov. 7, D. Colo.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

1st Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 19th Inf., now at the U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty at that post. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 30, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 19th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

2d Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for temporary duty to relieve 2d Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., of the staff duties in his charge. (Nov. 10, D.D.)
Upon being relieved from the staff duties in his charge at Fort Lincoln, N.D., 2d Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort Yates, for duty. (Nov. 10, D.D.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. MILLER.

1st Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Nov. 5, D.M.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. George A. Derbyshire, 23d Inf. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., 23d Inf., from the further operations of the orders designating Syracuse, N.Y., as his station, and will join his company. (Nov. 19, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. L. A. MATILE.

The extension of leave granted Major John C. Dent, 24th Inf., is further extended one month. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect Dec. 7, 1902, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf., now at the U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, will proceed to Fort Logan, for duty at that post. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

So much of par. 23, S.O. 22, Oct. 27, 1902, as directs 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th Inf., to join his proper station, is amended so as to direct him to proceed on Feb. 1, 1903, to join his proper station. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)
Major Arthur Williams, 26th Inf., will proceed on the transport sailing on Nov. 1 to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. T. F. FORBES.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Sledge, 27th Inf. (Nov. 13, D. Cal.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

2d Lieut. Will D. Willis, 28th Inf., now at Dasmariñas, Cavite, will proceed to Manila First Reserve Hospital for treatment. (Sept. 29, D.N.P.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

Col. William P. Rogers, 30th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Santa Mesa Barracks and assume command of his regiment. (Sept. 29, D.N.P.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.
Major R. L. Howze, Porto Rico Regiment, is relieved from duty at San Juan, and will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cay, for the purpose of taking temporary station thereat. (Oct. 31, D.P.R.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

1st Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, Philippine Scouts, from sick in the First Reserve Hospital to Loboc, Batangas, for duty with his company. (Sept. 30, D.N.P.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. Edward B. Williston is selected to be deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, to relieve Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Bernard, Jan. 10, 1903. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg, is relieved from duty at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., to take effect Dec. 3, 1902. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. Peter F. Strother, 15th Co., C.A.; First Sergt. John Walsh, Co. I, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Brent Woods, Troop M, 9th Cav. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. William H. Loveland, Drum Major William H. Gordon, 15th Cav.; Drum Major Frederick H. Schwabe, 2d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Lewis M. Smith, Troop M, 10th Cav. (Nov. 15, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Major James Parker, U.S. Col.; Major John F. Galtsoyle, 13th Cav.; Major William A. Marn, 14th Cav.; Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav.; Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, D.C., on Nov. 24, 1902, for the purpose of revising the small arms firing regulations. (Nov. 14, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 18, 1902, to determine what portion of the reservation (including the wood reserve) at that place is needed for military purposes, and what portion can be spared for allotment to the Apache prisoners of war who are now established there. Detail: Col. Louis H. Rucker, 5th Cav.; Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, Deputy Q.M.G., Chief Q.M. of the Dept.; Major Daniel H. Brush, 25th Inf.; Capt. Farand Sayre, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. N. E. Bower, C.E. (Nov. 6, D.M.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surg., Major William P. Kendall, surg., Capt. William E. Purviance, surg., is appointed to meet at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Nov. 15, to examine into the physical condition for service of Major Carver Howland, 25th Inf. (Nov. 16, D. Cal.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Division of the Philippines.

Capt. Robert McCleave, 10th Inf., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for station. (Oct. 1, D.P.)
1st Lieut. Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf., to Iloilo for station. (Oct. 1, D.P.)

Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M., to duty as Chief Q.M., Dept. of Luzon. Capt. Harry B. Chamberlain, Q.M., to duty as depot Q.M., at Iligan, Island of Mindanao, relieving Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q.M., who will report for duty in charge of the transport Ingalls. Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M., will report for duty as transport quartermaster of the relief of Capt. Davidson and the arrival of Captain Cole for the assumption of those duties. (Oct. 1, D.P.)

The following changes of stations of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Major George R. Smith from duty at Cebu to Iloilo. Major John L. Bullis from Manila to Zamboanga. Major James B. Houston from Zamboanga to Manila. Major Beecher B. Ray from duty at Iloilo to Manila for assignment to duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., from duty in Dept. of Luzon, and will report to the adjutant general of the division for duty as acting assistant adjutant general. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Hosp. Steward John S. Sweeney from duty at Malabang to Manila First Reserve Hospital for duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf., from duty at Malabang Island, Laguna de Bay, and will join his proper company. (Oct. 4, D.P.)

Contract Surg. John R. Hicks and Edwin W. Patterson will report to the C.O., Third Battalion, 28th Inf., for duty with that battalion, now under orders to proceed to Iligan, Mindanao. (Oct. 4, D.P.)

Capt. Walter E. Barker, Q.M., will proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, relieving Capt. John Baxter, Jr., who will proceed to Manila for assignment to duty as Chief Q.M., Third Brigade. (Oct. 4, D.P.)

Ord. Sergt. Emil Landman to Cuthagogan, Samar, P.I., for duty. (Oct. 4, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Morris C. Foote, 28th Inf., will report to Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th Inf., commanding battalion en route to Iligan, Mindanao, for duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the battalion. (Oct. 6, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. William E. Keller to Calamba, relieving Post Com. Sergt. Garrett O'Reilly, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

Major George H. Paddock, 5th Cav., now in the First Reserve Hospital, will be transferred to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Samuel G. Talbott, 25th Inf., from duty at Naic to Malabang Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Edward Dworak, Philippine Scouts (recently promoted, is assigned to the 30th Co., and will proceed to join the company. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Edson I. Small, Philippine Scouts (from first sergeant, Co. D, 11th Inf.), is assigned to the 45th Co., and will join his company. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as signal officer of that department. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, 9th Cav., to Cebu for duty as assistant superintendent of telegraph, signal corps, Philippine Islands. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John G. Gordon to Zamboanga for duty. (Oct. 8, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Richard M. Scott to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 8, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Otto Koenig to Calbayog, Samar, for duty. (Oct. 9, D.P.)

Contract Surg. William H. Tefft to Manila, P.I., first to his present duties, assume those of purchasing commissary, Manila. (Oct. 9, D.P.)

Fifth Separate Brigade.

2d Lieut. R. P. Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts, to San Joaquin, Panay, for the purpose of assuming command of that post upon the departure of Troop I, 9th Cav. (Sept. 17, Fifth Sep. B.)

Contract Surg. William H. Tefft to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Sept. 18, First Sep. B.)

Capt. William R. Davis, asst. surg., to Iloilo, P.I. (Sept. 18, First Sep. B.)

2d Lieut. J. H. Howard, 3rd Cav., to Manila, P.I. (Sept. 21, Fifth Sep. B.)

Co. 44, Philippine Scouts, Visayans, from duty at San Augustine Barracks, Iloilo, to Santa Barbara, Panay. (Sept. 21, Fifth Sep. B.)

The headquarters, 2d Battalion, 1st Cav., Major Samuel L. Woodward, commanding, and Troop E, 1st Cav., 1st Lieut. R. T. Hazard, commanding, will proceed to

San Joaquin, Panay, for station, relieving 2d Lieut. R. P. Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts, and detachment of Co. No. 44, Philippine Scouts. The detachment of Co. No. 44 upon being thus relieved, will return to San Augustine Barracks, Iloilo. Lieutenant Stoneburn upon being relieved will proceed to join his company at Iloilo. (Sept. 25, Fifth Sep. B.)

Capt. H. R. Perry, 29th Inf., will proceed to the Island of Guimaras for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a cantonment for a battalion of infantry. (Sept. 25, Fifth Sep. B.)

1st Lieut. Kent Nelson, asst. surg., post of Iloilo, for duty. (Sept. 30, Fifth Sep. B.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
CHOOK—Sailed from Manila for San Francisco Oct. 31.
DIX—At San Francisco.
GRANT—Transferred to Engineer Corps of Army.
HANCOCK—Transferred to the Navy.
INGALLS—At Manila.
KILLATRICK—At San Francisco.
LAWTON—Transferred to the Navy.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.
McJILLAN—Sailed from Manila for New York about Oct. 1. Arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 12.
MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.
RELIFF—Transferred to Navy.
SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 25.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 21.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila Dec. 1.
SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.
THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 30.
WARREN—At Seattle.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

PORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1902.

The past week was the banner week for football for Fort Totten. On Saturday Forts Slocum and Totten played the third and final game at Fort Slocum grounds. This game is the game of the year and is to the Department of the East what the West Point-Annapolis game is to the Army as a whole. It about decides the championship of the New York Harbor League. Slocum put up a stronger game than their two previous ones, but were unable to gain through the line or around the ends. The line-up was as follows:

Totten.	Slocum.
Vogt.....left end.....	Casey
Marion.....left tackle.....	Borth
McCabe.....left guard.....	McGregor
Maloney.....center.....	Muller
Persun.....right guard.....	Closterman
Davis (Sheehy).....right tackle.....	Kinney
Marshall.....right end.....	Shaugnessy
Beguin.....quarter.....	Johnson
Owings.....right half back.....	Cote
Willis (Donahue).....left half back.....	Boss
O'Neill.....full back.....	Gouin

Time, first half, 30 min., second half 35 min. Referee, Lieutenant Thornburg. Umpire, Lieutenant Merriam. Timekeeper, Captain Cruickshank. Linesmen, Lieutenant Jordan and Johnston.
Slocum won the toss. O'Neill kicked off. Gouin brought the ball back to the 50-yard line. Slocum gained 5 yards twice in 6 downs. Lost ball on fumble. Totten bucked line for 5 yard gains. Owings around left end for 25 yards. Totten made more 5 yard gains. Willis around right end for 30 yards and first touchdown. Marshall kicked goal. By a series of 15 yard line bucks, Willis was pushed through the line for 5 yards and second touchdown. Marshall kicked goal. Willis made a good 25 yard run. Brought back for off side play. Slocum given 10 yards. Slocum held Totten for 2 downs. Owings run back with ball 15 yards to save same from going to Slocum. Slocum got ball on fumble. Slocum failed to make their gain. Totten's ball. Willis 25 yards around right end. Willis through right tackle for touchdown. Time called in 2 minutes. Score at first half, 18 to 0. Gouin kicked off. The second half was a continuation of the first. Totten succeeding in making two more touchdowns with a final score of, Totten 30; Slocum, 6.

Lieut. W. N. Bispham, asst. surg., returned to this post on Friday.
Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General, Dept. of the East, visited Fort Totten on Friday on special duty from the War Department.

Miss Todd, sister of Capt. H. D. Todd, is paying him a short visit. Miss Schenck is the guest of Capt. W. C. Davis. Miss Jane Gilmore is visiting Mrs. Arthur Murray. Mr. Leishman, of Honolulu, is stopping with Lieut. H. M. Merdman, his son-in-law.

A card party was given by Lieut. A. T. Balantine and Lieut. Arthur Hasbrouck on Friday evening in honor of Lieutenant Hasbrouck's recent promotion to the grade of first lieutenant. About forty guests were present, including Mr. Leishman, of Honolulu; Miss Jane Gilmore, of Washington; Miss Todd, of Washington; Miss Schenck, Mrs. Arthur Murray, Captain Bailey and wife, Capt. J. T. Martin, Capt. W. C. Davis and wife, Capt. W. M. Cruickshank, Lieut. H. M. Merdman and wife, Lieut. Carl K. Mower and wife, Lieut. William Tidball, Lieut. H. S. Brown and others.

On Thanksgiving Day a field day will be held at Fort Totten. Beginning at 10 A.M. there will be shot and long distance races, jumps, etc., and in the afternoon a football game, probably with Fort H. G. Wright.

A game of football will be played between the officers of Fort Slocum and Fort Totten the latter part of this week.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT VS. FORT ADAMS.

Fort Adams, R.I., Nov. 17, 1902.

The football team from Fisher's Island played the Fort Adams team in Newport last Saturday, and suffered their first defeat of the season, by the score of 12 to 5. In the first part of the first half, neither side was able to gain, and one side would obtain possession of the ball, only to lose it on downs. But toward the end of the half, Wright pulled together and forced the ball over for a touchdown as the whistle blew. In the second half, Adams had things pretty much their own way, as Wright could not withstand the fierce assaults made against her line.

The features of the game were Carrig's, Cook's and Mundis' line bucking, and the interference of Slickman, Wasner and Peters on a tackle's back tandem play, when Ashley made 40 yards around left end. It was one of the cleanest and fastest games seen here this season. The Fort Adams team will line up against Fort Wright in New London next Saturday, when the Fort Wright boys will endeavor to retrieve their lost laurels, but they will have to play to defeat the Adams aggregation.

The line up is as follows:

Fort Adams.	Fort Wright.
Wasner.....left end.....	Murphy
Peters.....left tackle.....	Nugent
Rish.....left guard.....	McCue
Kane.....center.....	Fairbrother
Behm.....right guard.....	Langford
Killam.....right tackle.....	McRee
McCaughy.....right end.....	Snyder
Slickman.....quarter back.....	Carrig
Ashley.....right half back.....	Conners
Cook.....left half back.....	Kenney
Mundis (capt.).....full back.....	Richards (capt.)

Score, Adams 11, Wright 5; 20 minute halves; touchdowns, Adams: Mundis 1; Ashley 1; goals, McCaughy 1; Wright: Murphy 1; referee, Sergeant Major Sanger; umpire, Lieutenant Terrell; timekeepers, Lieutenant Crawford and Sergeant Harper.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

438 Fifth Ave., cor. 39th Street,
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Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., the director
of the projected census of the Philippines, has opened
commodious headquarters in Manila, and is busily engaged
in organizing the mechanism through which the work is
to be executed. This preliminary labor is of peculiar
difficulty, involving the creation of a central bureau with
widespread ramifications, the apportionment of the Archi-
pelago into divisions and districts, the appointment and
instruction of enumerators, clerks and other employees,
the allotment of salaries, the preparation and printing of
schedules and a mass of other details which are es-
sential to thoroughness and accuracy. General Sanger
has no precedent in any former census of the islands
to guide him, but he has what is even more valuable, the
experience acquired in his remarkably successful work in
taking the census of Porto Rico and of Cuba.

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(ESTABLISHED 1876.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ARMY.

Unless the teaching of experience are entirely mislead-
ing, one of the immediate and most valuable results of
the Army provided for in orders recently issued by the
Secretary of War will be a pronounced increase of ef-
ficiency in the enlisted force. With peace conditions es-
tablished in our continental possessions, the suppression
of the insurrection in the Philippines led to a prompt re-
duction in the numerical strength of the Army. This re-
duction is in compliance with the traditional policy of the
Government, which holds that the maintenance of large
armies in time of peace is both unnecessary and unde-
sirable. This policy will be the safe one only so long as
it carries the proviso that the smaller the army the
higher must be its effectiveness. In conformity with that
rule the reduction of the Army now in progress is be-
ing so directed that when the enlisted force is cut down to
the prescribed limit the troops remaining in the Ser-
vice shall represent the strongest, cleanest and most
soldierly elements of the whole body from which they
were drawn. This weeding out process will eliminate all
the dead wood, the unwieldy and unfit material that may
have developed in the Army during the last four years,
and in place of it there would remain an army of vet-
erans, small in numbers, it is true, but hardy, well sea-
soned, thoroughly disciplined and trained to military duty
by the experience of years of successful campaigning.
An Army of 60,000 made up of such men will be worth
having. It will embody the proud intelligence, energy
and alertness of the great mass of patriotic young men
who have entered the service since the outbreak of the
Spanish war, together with the poise and experience of the
veteran Regulars whose function it is to serve as
schoolmasters to the new soldier in the science of arms.

This simple principle, that when the numerical strength
of the Army is reduced its effectiveness must be increased
is the only ground upon which the American policy of
of maintaining a small Army can be justified. With no
national reserve of disciplined men subject to compulsory
service in time of need, with no national militia to draw
upon and with State organizations of a National Guard
which is national in nothing but name—thus destitute of
trained provisional forces, it is necessary that the Regu-
lar Army shall represent the very highest attainable level
of thoroughness and efficiency, and be capable of acting
as a unifying educational force upon the battalions of
raw volunteers which danger may summon to the nation-
al defense. Man for man, the United States Army is su-
perior in point of intelligence, vigor, courage and amena-
bility to discipline, to any other in the world. Man for
man, it is also the cheapest Army in the world. Its
members do their work and earn their pay. The weak-
lings, idlers and mal-contented are few in number, and they
will be eliminated by the process of reduction now under
way.

As compared with our Army, that of Great Britain
presents a curious contrast. The Army and Navy Gaz-
ette, of London, bluntly declares that the British army
as at present constituted, would be "dear at any price,"
and adds that there will be no improvement until the
Government stops enlisting "wasters," that is, the loafers,
incapables, disreputables and the immature and inefficient
who draw pay and do no work for it.

That something is radically wrong in the British en-
listed service is clearly shown in the annual report of the
Inspector General of Military Prisons. He stated that
during the year 1901, 7,474 soldiers were committed to
prison, and that even under normal conditions there is an
enormous loss to the service on account of men struck off
for desertion, misconduct, inefficiency or invalided—the
annual total numbering more than 8,000. These figures in-
dicate either that gross carelessness prevails in selecting
recruits for the British army or that the service exerts a
most debasing influence upon new men. Our London con-
temporary, therefore, calls for a smaller army, but a more
effective one. It would debar ex-prisoners and weakly
boys, and it demands a new rule under which none but
men of good character shall be taken into the service.

Happily, the United States Army is free, almost abso-
lutely free, of the baleful conditions which prevail in that
of Great Britain. We are here developing an enlisted
service, in which character, fidelity, self respect and at-
tentiveness to duty count for just as much as they do in
the commissioned service. This system is based first of
all upon the exacting standards which apply to candidates
for enlistment, and its wholesome results are seen in the
increasing number of men from the ranks who qualify for
commissions. The method and practice of our military or-
ganization all tend to encourage the spirit of emulation,
and that means increased efficiency. The American idea
is that it is quality rather than quantity that counts in an
army. History records no instance in which an efficient
small Army has lost to a big, but raw one. And a reas-
suring factor in our Army at present is that, while the
enlisted force is undergoing a considerable reduction, the
last year has witnessed a large increase in the commis-
sioned service. This fine body of vigorous and ambitious
young officers will furnish instructors and commanders
for the future battalions of the Army. With them at

hand to train new regiments when needed for the harsh tasks of war, and with a Regular Army in which the minimum of numerical strength means that it shall possess the maximum of efficiency, we may safely assume that our military defenses are entirely secure.

ANTI-IMPERIAL METHODS AGAIN.

The methods of the anti-imperialists are so well exemplified in the matter of the false wholesale charges against the 18th Infantry, the refutation of these charges by General Hughes, the exposure of the falsity of statements given out by the correspondent of the Boston Herald, and his lame reply thereto when cornered absolutely and forced to apologize, that it deserves notice. Prof. Henry Loomis Nelson, the correspondent in question, is a gentleman well known in the newspaper and college world, in both of which he holds positions of merited distinction. But he makes a very poor showing in his enforced apology for the errors into which he has doubtless been drawn honestly by false information. Having had his mind made up, once and for all time, that the Army has been the instrument of cruelty and oppression by the administration, he seems to be unable to appreciate the position in which the exposure of the falsity of his premise has placed him, along with the others who have been placed in the same position.

His apology, in the Boston Herald of Nov. 11, once decided on as a matter of justice to himself, to General Hughes and to the Army, ought to have been manly and sincere. Instead of that, it is reluctant, half hearted, evidently insincere, and typical of the attitude of a man who, convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still. He says: "It is evident, however, from General Hughes' answer, or comment, that an injustice has been done to the 18th Regular Infantry, for whose high character and honorable record he vouches. For any indirect share in doing this injustice, I am heartily sorry." * * * Had Mr. Nelson said this, and no more, no man could criticise his reply; but he impugns the accuracy of General Hughes by charging him with a false statement, in that he alleges that the General misquotes a former letter of his, and attributes to Professor Nelson a statement made by a correspondent of his. This is puerile, and unworthy of Professor Nelson. The man who adopts the slanderous statement of another, and declines to state the source of his information, fully assumes its authorship. That is precisely what Mr. Nelson has done, and even in his reply, he quotes again from the same admittedly inaccurate source, still without naming it, as a basis for a further and even more bitter attack. He says: "But I cannot help believing that the main charge of general burning is true, and that the author of the defense" (meaning his inaccurate correspondent) "of killing and burning was simply mistaken as to the guilty regiment."

The charges referred to were made by Mr. Nelson's friends, Story, Codman, et al., after what they profess to have been a most diligent and searching inquiry. They employed eminent counsel, with a view to that investigation, and to their own defense in case of suits for their slanders (as editorially expressed in the Boston Herald); and they rested their case on the absolute accuracy of the charges they thus preferred so forcibly. The above is the answer of their apologist, Mr. Nelson, on being absolutely forced to admit this particular charge is totally untrue. "If that regiment did not do it, some other one did"—and that after being compelled by honor to apologize for the falseness of the charge. What is to be done with such people?

Mr. Nelson then very disingenuously undertakes to discredit General Hughes by quoting from the testimony of the latter before the Senate Committee to the effect that certain houses used as quarters and shelters by guerrillas were subsequently burned. Like the Senator who conducted the examination, he endeavors to make the impression from this admission that "towns," "cities," if you please, were thus burned, when every one knows that in the stage of guerrilla warfare, the enemy did not occupy "towns" and "cities," but were skulking in the remote barrios, on the very verge of mountain fastnesses, where their escape would be made easy by the proximity of these century old hiding places for their kind. Of course, such quarters and shelters were destroyed; what does Mr. Nelson suppose the troops were there for? What is a building, nipa shack or otherwise, used by the enemy for shelter, for concealment, and as a place from which to fire on our troops, but a quarter, or barrack if you prefer the English word, of the enemy? And why should not our troops destroy the quarters, cantonments, quarters and defenses used by the enemy?

It is next alleged that numerous charges were passed over unanswered in order to reach this particular charge. General Hughes can hardly be responsible for that; neither, if you please, is the War Department compelled to take up the so-called charges seriatim or otherwise. If it were decided to honor any of these charges by a reply, naturally the ones to which reply could be most conveniently made first would be answered first; and if any more of the charges are to be equally as well honored, the case of the authors of the pamphlet will be a most deplorable one, for they already stand convicted of gross negligence in their alleged investigations, or of deliberate false statement—whichever horn of the dilemma they prefer to take.

The real basis, however, of all this slander is exposed at last. "It is an officer of historic name," according to Mr. Nelson, "then serving in the Philippines, whose wife at his request wrote to the Philadelphia Ledger a letter." It is absolutely certain that if the "officer with an his-

toric name," who was presumably familiar with military duty and military methods, had given information of the alleged events to his proper superiors, prompt, drastic investigation, would have followed. That this was done is not alleged; and if it was not done, then this officer, in spite of his "historic name," deserves to be dismissed from the service he has slandered and disgraced.

The fact is that Mr. Nelson's apology is worse than his original offence. He makes it the occasion for worse and more baseless attacks than the one for which decency has compelled him to apologize. His attitude can be understood only by remembering that he is foreign born, and a rank pessimist, who attacks bitterly every man in public life in this country, of both parties; who almost never finds a good motive for any action, however commendable.

LABOR VS. LAW.

The antagonism between labor unions and the law appears to be progressing to a more acute stage, as is shown by the attempt of such bodies to prevent their members from enlisting in the National Guard. This is a distinct declaration of a determination to enforce whatever rights "organized labor" may choose to assert without regard to law. There is no case on record where the National Guard or the Army of the United States has ever undertaken to interfere with the liberty of action of those who were obedient to the law. The article we published last week, describing the methods pursued by Major Starr to prevent an outbreak at the Capitol of the Choctaw nation, is a remarkable illustration of the peaceful tendencies of military rule. No man can have any objection to it when it interposes to preserve the public peace in accordance with law, who does not himself intend to defy authority. A declaration of hostility to it, therefore, is a distinct announcement of a purpose to violate law and an invitation to such violence.

Heretofore we believe the labor unions have limited themselves to verbal declarations of hostility to the National Guard, doing no more than to include militiamen in the classes not permitted to become members of their organizations. The Painters' and Decorators' Union of Schenectady, N.Y., have now gone a step further and expelled one of their members, William Potter, because he belongs to the National Guard, and have thus forced his dismissal by the employer to whom he was giving satisfactory service. This is a distinct defiance of the authority of the State of New York, which, by its constitution puts all able bodied males between the ages of 18 and 45 under military authority as part of the State militia, and requires that at least 10,000 should be kept under arms all the time. There appears to be serious doubt as to what method the law provides, if any, for protecting the militiaman against such action as that of the Painters' Union. If the Quakers, who do not believe in soldiers, were to expel a man because they did not think military service was consistent with his Christian profession it is difficult to see what power the State would have to interfere. We presume, however, that when a man is deprived of a substantial right by his expulsion from a labor union, because of his obedience to the demand for military service, the courts would protect him in his rights.

But more than this is needed. The State can suffer no divided allegiance on the part of those from whom it expects military obedience. Military orders cannot be subject to revision on the part of those who have sworn obedience to them, and herein we find the weakness of any and all militia systems. The obedience of the professional soldier is not only in the line of duty, but it accords with all of his interests and ambitions; the National Guardsman is often required to jeopardize his worldly interests by military service, and if this danger extends to the deprivation of the right to work at all, as it has in the case of William Potter, no National Guard can be efficient which is composed of members of labor unions. It would be much more logical for the State to refuse to accept as a National Guardsman any man who was found with a labor union ticket in his pocket. But the theory of military service is that the State has an absolute right to compel every man to take up arms for its defense. Nothing should be suffered in the particular case to interfere with the assertion of this right, and if there is any law to reach those instrumental in depriving William Potter of his living because he is a member of the National Guard they should be given the full benefit of it. An example in this case is sorely needed.

The labor problem has reached a critical condition in this country, when it is found necessary to argue with and conciliate men who have been declared by the chief executive of a State to be in such open defiance of law that he is obliged to call upon the State troops to protect from their attacks men against whom their enmity is directed, because they insist upon their right to earn their living by giving an honest day's work for wages satisfactory to themselves.

The assertion of the right to control by violence the action of other men, outside the law and by methods forbidden by law, means anarchy and nothing but anarchy. It is because labor unions are so willing to profit by such methods that they are coming more and more under control of the radical element in them which regards the use of assault and murder as the proper method of enforcing rights and the murder of Presidents and other rulers as a legitimate method of reform. The tendency in this direction is so obvious that no tolerance can be properly shown by any one exercising executive authority to those willing to profit by assaults upon their rivals

in the labor market, however smooth tongued may be their declaration of willingness to obey law.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., Senior Squadron Commander on the Asiatic Station, who recently made a long trip up the Yangtze River in the U.S.S. Helena to investigate the rumors of an impending uprising of the Boxers in the interior of China, has transmitted a report to the Navy Department, which is interesting not only because it states that the danger of an outbreak is very slight, but because it describes a tremendous project of American enterprise in the Orient. This project, which is conducted under a concession granted to the American-China Development Co., in June last, involves the construction of a standard gauge railroad 700 miles long between the great cities of Canton and Hankow, along a route which passes through many other large commercial cities and has been followed for centuries by traders operating between North and South China. The terms of the concession require the completion of the greater part of the railroad within three years; the company begins with an initial capital of \$3,000,000 full paid and is empowered to issue \$40,000,000 of 5 per cent. gold bonds guaranteed by the entire holdings of the company, and it is stipulated that upon the termination of the concession, which is for a term of eighty years, the road shall revert to the government of China upon payment of the market value of the stock. Admiral Evans regards this franchise as the most valuable ever granted by China to foreign capitalists, and he is of the opinion that the construction of a railroad in accordance with its provisions will enormously enhance American prestige in the Orient. The management of the project is entirely in the hands of Americans, and on account of the tremendous amount of materials required for construction purposes the company will probably establish a special line of freight steamers. The granting of the concession for this colossal project is a recognition by China of the considerate and broad minded policy of the United States in dealing with Chinese affairs. And it is not to be forgotten that the most impressive expression of that policy appeared in the refusal of an officer of our Navy, Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, to join in the bombardment of the Taku forts, and in the vigorous protest of an officer of our Army, General Chaffee, against the looting of Peking by foreign troops during the military occupation of that city.

There is always room for a Stephen Decatur in the United States Navy, and the prospective arrival of the fifth of that name—a great-grandson of the famous fighting captain—will be hailed with unqualified approval by all who cherish the memory of American valor on the sea. The first Stephen Decatur entered the Navy as a midshipman April 30, 1798, and between that time and his death in 1820 Great Britain, Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis all learned his prowess in operations that fill a chapter of their own in the history of American heroism. The second Stephen entered as a captain May 11, 1798, and was discharged Oct. 22, 1801, under the Peace Establishment Act. The third Stephen entered as a midshipman March 17, 1829, and died as a commodore on the retired list January 9, 1876. The fourth Stephen entered as a cadet midshipman June 8, 1870, resigned June 15, 1872, appointed lieutenant junior grade May 10, 1898, and honorably discharged January 17, 1899, after serving through the Spanish War. The fifth Stephen appears among the seventeen young men who have successfully passed the mental examination for admission to the Naval Academy. If he passes the physical examination he will enter the Service bearing a name to conjure with, and one that appeals irresistibly to the heroic quality of American manhood. And there have been other Decatur in the Navy. Lieut. James Decatur, for example, who commanded a ship at Tripoli, and was murdered by a treacherous Turk who pretended to surrender. In retaliation for that atrocious act the victim's brother, Captain Decatur—the first Stephen—boarded the enemy's ship with eleven men, killed the murderous Turk and made the vessel a prize. In addition the Navy Register shows two officers named John P. Decatur.

There has been forwarded from Manila to the Surgeon General of the Army for his consideration a draft of a bill to establish a Foreign Service Medical Corps in the Medical Department of the Army. This movement has been organized by a considerable number of volunteer surgeons and contract surgeons serving in the Philippines who are soon to be mustered out, the purpose being to form a medical corps similar to the British East India Medical Service. It is held that through this organization the Government would have always at command a body of men trained in medical service in the tropics available for use by the Army or by the civil authorities, as emergencies might require. The measure in its present tentative form would mean an increase of 145 in the personnel of the Medical Department of the Army, but to offset that increase it would do away entirely with the Volunteer Medical Corps and partly, at least, with the contract surgeon system. It is held that this Foreign Service Medical Corps should be an integral part of the Army in order to maintain a proper level of efficiency, and that it would be an important auxiliary to the Medical Department because of its ability to supply experienced medical officers for service in the tropics. The bill will be submitted to Congress at the approaching session.

CROMWELL'S ARMY.

The story of the creation by Cromwell of an efficient army, during the civil wars in England and the period of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate, 1642-60, is always instructive and it is related in an effective way by C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D., in his Ford lectures delivered in the University of Oxford, 1900-01. These have been gathered into a volume published by James Pott & Co., New York, entitled "Cromwell's Army, a History of the English Soldier from 1642 to 1660." It is a study of the purely military lessons involved in the contest between Parliament and the King, which resulted in the triumph of the party which succeeded in evolving the most efficient military force out of the chaotic elements at command. The author has had access to many newly revealed records of the military history of the seventeenth century with which he has been able to supplement the information gathered by earlier writers.

The system of the Swedish King, Gustavus Adolphus, was the chief source of Cromwell's inspiration and his study of it was the secret in part of his success in forming the crude elements he had to deal with into an efficient military force, while the royal party were hampered by the inefficient military system bequeathed by the Tudors to the Stuarts.

The few efficient officers available for either army had gained their training and experience as free lances in the various armies of Christendom. After two years of indecisive fighting with volunteers, Cromwell in 1645 secured the legislation which led to the reorganization of the Parliamentary forces and the formation of the "New Model" army of 22,000 men, horse, foot and dragoons, under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

At first the "New Model" was only one of several armies, but by a natural process all the Parliamentary forces were absorbed in it. Its maximum force of 70,000 men under the Commonwealth in 1652 was reduced in 1660, on the eve of the restoration, to 28,342. More than one-half the men were at first impressed and they had little zeal for fighting. The ranks were filled by voluntary enlistment after 1651. The officers were in the main commoners of good family, though there were some men of noble birth among them. Promotion by merit was the rule and was open to men from the ranks. The Protector, who kept the selection of the highest officers in his own hands, showed himself to be an excellent judge of men. Cromwell and Fairfax had the great advantage of being independent of the orders of their government. But Fairfax undertook no important operations without first consulting a counsel of war and Cromwell followed the same system when he succeeded him. They both disregarded the opinions of their advisors when they thought proper to do so. The purpose of the council was to secure intelligent co-operation, and as the army began to intervene in affairs of state the council ultimately became more important in a political way than as a military body.

The organization of the "New Model" army showed the influence of the increased appreciation of infantry resulting from the introduction of firearms. While the pike was still regarded as the more honorable weapon, there were two musketeers to one pikeman in the regiments of foot. The pikeman carried a sword and wore armor and he did not finally disappear until 1705. Flintlocks were just coming into use and two companies in each regiment carried these; the others were armed with matchlocks, firing a twelve-to-the-pound bullet. There was about one horseman, harquebusier or dragoon, to each footman, the dragoons being simply mounted infantry. Cromwell thoroughly understood the role of cavalry, invariably taking the initiative with them and teaching his troopers to reserve their fire until they came to close quarters. Storming was the favorite mode of attack on a fortified place, often without waiting for the artillery, which was just then coming into vogue, to effect a breach. This was in part the result of the political conditions which required a prompt conclusion of the war, and the fear of the loss by disease resulting from a long siege.

One of the most striking characteristics of the Cromwellian army was the excellence of its discipline. This was the result of unremitting labor and vigilance for years and did not reach perfection at once. The military code was severe and was vigorously enforced. Serious offences, such as mutiny, were punishable by death, and minor ones by whipping and other punishments, often involving some form of disgrace, such as wearing a rope about the neck and a placard showing the offence committed. The most frequent offences punished were swearing, drunkenness and plundering. Officers were subject to as strict a discipline as the men.

Religious enthusiasm played a large part in this Civil war, which was one of creeds as well as of parties. There was much preaching and discussing of religious subjects which led to beliefs of every conceivable variety of protestantism; but always there were certain opinions which no man could publicly profess, without risking expulsion from the army.

Politics played an equally large part in Cromwell's army, and gradually there grew up a desire to shake off the control of the civil power and to make the army an independent power, manifested in secret cabals by the superior officers and often openly by the inferior ones. The House of Commons took alarm and forbade general meetings of officers, without the permission of the Protector and of both Houses, during the sitting of Parliament. Cromwell, then Protector, endorsed this action, but there was a general refusal to obey by the officers, under the leadership of Lieutenant General Fleetwood, and for a fortnight, in 1659, the government of England was really in the hands of the army. But the council of officers finally came to an agreement with the members of Parliament on the basis of general promises to heed the wishes of the army, and the long Parliament was reassembled. Further discussion arose, and an appeal to force led to the closing of the sessions of the long Parliament, which were resumed later on. General Monk, who had strongly opposed interference with civil affairs, was appointed commander-in-chief. The army in general was bitterly hostile to the restoration of monarchy, but was too divided to enforce its views, and with the Restoration, in 1660, its political activities closed. "It had propagated democratic principles and imposed religious freedom with pike and musket; it had initiated many interesting political experiments and drawn up four constitutions. In time the aims which it had at heart were to be realized by other hands and by more appropriate methods. But for the present all that it had bequeathed to English political life was a rooted aversion to standing armies and an abiding dread of military rule."

Dr. Firth disclaims any expert knowledge of military matters, but he has dealt with his subject in a most able and interesting manner, and presents a clear picture of the military methods and organization of the

Cromwellian period. An appendix reproducing original documents of the time, and an index, add much to the value of his work.

GENERAL CARR'S APPEAL.

Capt. Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav., now Brigadier General Carter, U.S.A., in the history of the Sixth appearing in "The Army of the United States," tells us that during August, 1881, the White Mountain Apaches, hitherto very friendly, began to show signs of disaffection, brought about by the machinations of a medicine man named Nackaydetkline, and General Carr was ordered to arrest him. He marched from Fort Apache with Troops D and E, and Company A, Indian Scouts, to Civilian Creek, and arrested the fanatic in the midst of his people, who were informed that having refused obedience to the agent it was necessary to take their medicine man to the fort, and that his family would be permitted to accompany him, but that any attempt at rescue would be resisted. The battalion marched about a mile down the creek, and while preparing to bivouac there was some excitement among the scouts and other Indians who had followed the rear guard to camp, and though every effort was made to prevent a conflict, the Indians, including the malicious scouts, fired on the troops and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Indians were driven from the immediate vicinity, notwithstanding that their numerical strength was about even with that of the soldiers, but continued for several hours to fire from the neighboring surrounding hills. The battalion lost Captain Hertig and six men killed, two wounded, and forty-two horses; the medicine man was killed. The next day the command returned to Fort Apache in time to save that post, which was attacked Sept. 1. At the same time all the roads were scoured by war parties and the mail rider, three soldiers and a number of citizens were killed. The outbreak involved the whole regiment in a short campaign which compelled the White Mountain Apaches to surrender at the agencies.

Following this affair General O. B. Willcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, preferred charges against General Carr, but the President decided that a court-martial was not advisable, but ordered instead that General Carr be "admonished" by General Sherman, commanding the Army. This was followed by a court demanded by General Carr. This court decided that General Carr had been at fault in exposing his command to serious injury in case of an attack by permitting an interval of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in his column, and that in camping he did not take the precautions against attack that the situation demanded.

After waiting twenty years General Carr demands a re-hearing of his case on the ground of newly discovered evidence. This application has been denied by the War Department, because a review is impossible, as the power of the President in respect to this case was exhausted when he passed upon it. The case of Fitz John Porter, cited by General Carr, is not a precedent as a portion of his sentence, that debaring him from holding office was a continuous one, which enabled the President to pass upon and remit so much of it as had not expired. General Porter's restoration to the Service was the act of Congress.

Although General Carr has not succeeded in his purpose he has found opportunity to say some very disagreeable things about brother officers. General Willcox is charged with being influenced in his official action by jealousy and making "six false and misleading statements on one endorsement page." One of his staff officers is referred to as the "notorious Eagan, whom I had run against about some bad flour furnished my soldiers." General Carr with conscious virtue adds: "I would never have that kind of staff officers about me, either bootlicks or schemers." Three members of the Court of Inquiry, among them Col. Henry M. Black, are charged by implication with being influenced in their decision by the social attentions they received, or by a desire to shield the General of the Army and the President from a charge of rank injustice, which General Carr thinks would have resulted from a decision in his favor. We regret to find General Carr misled into making such vague charges against gallant soldiers and honorable men, who can no longer give him the answer that would quickly follow such insinuations were they living. They harm no one but himself.

WHAT IS NEPOTISM IN THE SERVICES?

Gen. Edmund F. Burton, retired list of the Indian Staff Corps, who recently died in England, aged 81, achieved notoriety from the fact that he was the father of nine sons, all soldiers, eight of whom are still living and now serving as officers in the Indian Army in various grades from captain to colonel. The ninth son lost his life in rescuing a sister from drowning while a cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The British authorities do not define or construe nepotism to apply to either the military or naval services. A noted case, however, occurred in America in 1890, when a certain officer of the Pay Corps of the Navy called attention to the fact that the late Rear Admiral Skerrett, U.S.N., the commandant of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., had, including himself, no less than eight members of his family and immediate relatives in the Government service, placed as follows: A brother serving as clerk to the commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal.; a son serving as secretary to the governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia (paid as 1st clerk to commandant of naval station); another son, an employee in the Bureau of Construction; a nephew, Delemere Skerrett, besides a nephew, a niece and a sister-in-law, employed in the departments of Washington. Gen. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, held this was nepotism, and directed the discharge of the admiral's son from his post at the Naval Home, and appointed a veteran officer of the Civil War in his place.

General Grant, while President in 1869, was importuned by the two Senators of a Western State to appoint a certain applicant to a postmastership in a large Western city. They most strenuously opposed another applicant, basing their objection on the ground of nepotism, the individual referred to having had five sons, all officers in the Union Army during the War, two of whom had been transferred to the Regular Army, and were then serving, while the father had for several years held a lucrative Government office. The President very properly held that it was not nepotism for a father to

have five sons as officers fighting for their country, on the contrary, that it was a recommendation in his favor, and he made the appointment forthwith. The senators referred to did not wish to oppose the nomination in executive session and it was confirmed.

THE MARRIED LIEUTENANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I do not begrudge any comfort provided for married lieutenants, and in fact always assist them as far as in my power, but reflecting on the matter one quiet moment, the following advantages possessed by a married second lieutenant presented themselves.

1. He can always get a better set of quarters at a post than to which his rank entitles him, because, "what are you going to do? You have to give them that much, anyway."

2. The Quartermaster promptly looks after his comfort, while the bachelor "shavetail" must hustle for himself.

3. On an Army transport he gets a good stateroom, while a captain and two first lieutenants, or any other three officers, are crowded into one stateroom, intended and provided for two.

4. At an officers' mess he generally gets a select place, perhaps not in accordance with his rank, but appropriate to the fact that he is married.

5. In conversation at dinner, seniors always refrain from making such remarks to married lieutenants as are backed up by seniority and intended to let shavetails know their place; but they would not hesitate to convey them to an unfortunate bachelor youngster.

6. If he desires to be treated courteously by the incumbents of our transportation offices, a simple mentioning of "The Mrs." will turn the tide in his favor, and graft business ways (which are not business ways) will disappear and his wishes be favorably considered.

BACHELOR.

SUGGESTION AS TO UNIFORM.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 18, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As suggestions in the change of Army uniforms are in order (a board for that purpose having been informally convened), I will take the liberty of making the following through your paper: Heretofore, the cape of the overcoat has been used by the enlisted men independently of the coat. It was always considered very handy to wear it to and from their homes and offices, and especially for the protection of papers, etc., in inclement weather. G.O. No. 81 does not provide for any such convenient article. Would it be asking for too much to be authorized, by a general order, to purchase and wear a cape of some particular pattern? It is especially desirable for the post, regimental and corps non-commissioned officers, who have always preferred the overcoat-cape, (during inclement weather and the winter season,) as a covering to the overcoat itself, while on duty at a post.

N. C. S.

WHO SHALL BE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Georgetown, D.C., Nov. 8, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I notice on page 234, issue Nov. 8, headed "Engineering Crisis in the Navy," in relation to the retirement of the present Engineer-in-Chief Jan. 10, 1903. It would be a serious matter if there were no other engineers left of the old corps. For what will we do when Admiral Melville dies? Now it is well known that the present Engineer-in-Chief is a man of great ability, but there are others on the active list. What is the matter with the chief engineer who brought the Oregon around from San Francisco, and whose department was in such excellent condition that the ship was ready to go into action at once? Now, what is the cause of this sad affair in the Engineers' Department of the Navy? I refer you to the testimony of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy before House Naval Committee, 55th Congress, 2d session, Report 1375, in which he says, "I am unqualifiedly in favor of this personnel bill, and appear as a champion of this bill."

THOMAS JONES.

NOT AN ORIGINAL AZTEC.

Kingsbridge, New York City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Col. Parmenas Taylor Turnley, Highland Park, Ill., was not an original member of the Aztec Club in Mexico. Colonel Turnley was elected a member in 1892. This information is offered to correct the statement made by a correspondent. See page 204, issue of Nov. 1, 1902—"Personals." The only surviving original members of the Aztec Club—founders and organizers of the club—are: Col. James D. Blanding, Sumter, S.C.; Gen. C. C. Gilbert, U.S.A., (retired), Baltimore, Md.; Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, New York City.

MACRAE STYKES,

Sec. Aztec Club, 'of 1847.

PRECEDENCE OF LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 11, 1902, you published a communication from "A Subaltern Also" on precedence of second lieutenants. The answer to the position taken by this Subaltern is conclusive. At date of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, there was no lieutenant in the Army who owed his lineal number to regimental promotion, and the Act raised no question of relative rank, except of first and second lieutenants, and meant that nothing contained in the Act should change relative rank of Army first or second lieutenants, in the Regular Army at date of Act.

S. S.

NEW NAVAL UNIFORM WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While all sorts of changes are going on to adapt the uniform of the Army to modern needs, can nothing be done for the Navy? The present uniform has filled more graves than any war our Navy has ever been engaged in. It is unhealthy, antiquated, absurd. Who is brave and powerful enough to introduce a change and emancipate us from our present ridiculous habiliments?

MAN-OF-WAR'S-MAN.

IN THE DAYS OF THE OLD NAVY.

Mr. H. V. Warren, of Princeton, Ill., who has the honor of being among the fast disappearing Navy sailors of the old school, in a letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, referring to the recent death of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., gives the following interesting facts concerning life in the old Navy, which is certainly a revelation to life in the Navy of to-day. He says: "I sailed from New York in 1845 in the Columbus, with an eighty-gun ship, for the Asiatic station, with Admiral (then commander) Selfridge as our executive officer, and never was a nobler vessel put in the care of a more able and gallant seaman. When it is said that the Columbus doubled the Cape of Good Hope, spent a year among the calms, currents, and typhoons of the East Indies and Japan, returned by way of Cape Horn to Norfolk, Va., sailing by log 60,000 miles, crossing the equator six times, and yet never lost an anchor, nor a sail, nor a spar bigger than a studding-sail boom, nor a single man by accident, nor grazed her keel on rock or shoal, it will be believed that she was guided by a skillful navigator.

"The secret of this total absence of disaster lay in the absolute thoroughness of oversight exercised by the commander in preparation for the exigencies of sudden stress and storm. Nothing escaped his penetrating eye. From truck to keel he knew his ship. And he knew his men. His magnetic voice, heard through the speaking trumpet, stimulated their energy and called forth their best endeavor. They knew their commander.

"A few facts concerning that cruise will illustrate some of the difficulties attending the old Navy under canvas as compared with the new under steam. The Columbus spent a week working up the Canton river some fifty miles, depending mainly on the drift of the tide. Less than half a day under steam would now suffice.

"The Columbus named Corregidor island at Manila and used up eighteen hours in reaching her anchorage near the city. Admiral Dewey steamed that distance in an hour. Not infrequently the Columbus, when in tropical waters on the Pacific, lay becalmed a week or more at a time, with a ship's company of 850 men on short allowance of water. It was this consuming delay that cost us most dear. Our ship's stores were sent to our foreign stations in sailing vessels, and the voyage was often long, and placed in warehouses awaiting requisition for months and sometimes a year. Tropical conditions worked mischief with beef and biscuit. The oldest stores always being delivered first, they were often in a wretched condition when taken for use. It was customary to beat the drum when provisions were to be served to the messes.

"Stop that noise! exclaimed an old sailor on one occasion; 'that beef is louder than your drum!' And it was, as every nose on every deck had evidence.

"Alas! There were no reporters in those days. No story of 'embalmed beef' got into the papers. We ate our spoiled beef and weevil-filled biscuits—just enough to keep us alive—and joked and laughed, giving them high-sounding names. But many did not keep alive. Cholera had visited us at Manila and in one day we buried five men. Scores perished before we reached Hawaii, where we threw our rotten stuff overboard and feasted and fattened on fresh supplies. Oh, the luxury of that change!

"And yet with all the disabilities attending life in the old Navy—its slow-going vessels, fickle or furious winds, unhealthy subsistence, decimated crews, and woeful dearth of intelligence from home-land, the old officers and their crews made a splendid record. To part with our early naval history would be the giving up of a large part of our nation's early glory. The commander of our squadron in this cruise was the celebrated Commodore James Biddle, who as a midshipman

Had trod the Frolic's splintered deck
And hauled her riddled ensign down,
And linked his name with fair renown.

"Some of our men had fought under Lawrence, Decatur, and Perry, contemporaries of our own esteemed commander. Of those old heroes whose exploits antedate the Civil War, Admiral Selfridge is the last conspicuous example, a fitting close to a long line of devoted men who gave their noble lives to their country's service."

"The Columbus in the Navy Register for 1845, was put down as ship of the line, 73 guns. She was built at Washington, 1819, and was 191.10 feet in length, beam 52 feet. Old official reports refer to the vessel as follows: 1821, stows her water and provisions well, and when full of both, and equipped for sea, has a maximum draft of 25.8; best sailing trim from 22 to 24 inches by the stern. Not very good, makes great lee way. Second cruise reported, 'fair, can hold her own with the Preble.' Of her third cruise a report of 1848 says, 'good, sails well under all circumstances, 11 knots on a wind, and 12.4 free; is easy on her spars, and stands up well under canvass; but with the wind on the quarter, and under a press of a sail, steers wildly.' Editor, Army and Navy Journal.

NAVY PERSONNEL CASES.

The argument of the Navy Personnel cases in the Court of Claims, to which we referred last week, was continued with the presentation of the various questions arising in the Medical and Pay Corps. The question whether medical officers in the Navy are entitled to mounted pay was presented in the case of Assistant Surgeon Richardson. The argument for the claimants was opened by Mr. William B. King, who argued from the principle of equality established between the Army and Navy that assistant surgeons in the Navy must have mounted pay. He called attention to many cases where medical officers of the Army had no need of horses and to other cases where medical officers in the Navy might require the use of a horse. The case was closed on behalf of the officers by Mr. George A. King.

The case of Assistant Surgeon Richardson and that of Assistant Paymaster Peoples involved the further point of the right of officers appointed after July 1, 1899, to receive the benefit of the old Navy rates of pay when in excess of Army pay. The Comptroller has uniformly held that these junior officers go strictly upon Army pay without the benefit of the Act of June 7, 1900, which restores Navy pay when in excess of Army rates. This contention, it was asserted in the argument, has no support in the statute of 1900, where the words "now in the Navy" were omitted. The cases of Assistant Surgeons Stuart, Taylor and Odell, in the temporary service of the Navy from 1898 to 1900, and who had been denied their right

to the old Navy pay, notwithstanding the fact, were submitted as presenting a still greater hardship. This concluded the cases of the medical officers and the remainder of the day (Nov. 11) was taken up with the claim of Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, who was refused mileage from San Francisco to New York, because he had received a single order directing him to travel from Manila to New York, and that of Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, who was refused mileage on a journey from Manila to Shanghai, and from Shanghai to the United States under a single order broken by duty at Shanghai, on the ground that this was travel to and from our island possessions, on which traveling expenses only were paid. This occurred during the year 1899, the short period when Army mileage was in force in the Navy. These cases were presented by Mr. George A. King for the claimants, and by Assistant Attorney Thompson for the Government.

The next session of court was begun by considering the case of Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, which includes the right of officers having the rank of rear admiral, retired, to the pay of a major general in the Army. The arguments in favor of this position were presented by Mr. George A. King in an elaborate and careful discussion of the subject. Assistant Attorney Thompson maintained that the nine lower numbers on the active list constituted a distinct pay grade or subgrade, which was continued on the retired list. Therefore, he said, officers retired with the grade of captain, having Civil War records, go into this, and have only the pay of a brigadier general, which is appropriate to the rank of commodore. Mr. William B. King contended in reply, that the word "grade" was defined in the statute itself and that the incongruities were as great under the constructions adopted by the Treasury Department as under those urged for the claimants. Mr. Charles L. Frailey followed on behalf of Rear Admiral Lowe. This completed the argument of the more difficult questions arising under the Personnel Act and it was followed by the argument of several other cases not presenting points of so great difficulty.

These were the cases of Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, claiming higher pay for exercising a higher command under the Army law, giving such pay. The case of Lieutenant Crosley involves the right of aids to rear admirals to extra pay, as granted by the law to aids to major generals. The case of Paym. Samuel R. Colhoun involves the interesting question, whether an officer who has exceeded the rate of thirty days' leave of absence in one year is obliged to go on Army half pay or may claim Navy leave pay. The case of Comdr. Charles A. Adams presents the question of the right to traveling expenses while a passenger on the naval transport Solace. That of Lieut. Comdr. George S. Willis involved the right of officers on inspection duty to mileage.

The attitude of the court throughout the hearing has been the most patient and earnest. They frankly recognize the difficulties of the questions involved, and are endeavoring to receive all possible information so that their decisions, when reached, may be correct expositions of the law. Decisions may not be expected until after the 1st of January, although possibly in some of the less important cases, they may be handed down in December.

PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM A TURK.

(From the New York Sun.)

"When the Armenian troubles were at their height a few years ago," said a naval paymaster, "my ship, the San Francisco, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, carrying Admiral Kirkland's bit of bunting, dropped her anchor in the harbor of the most important seaport town in one of the main provinces of Turkey in Asia. After the ship had been swinging to her mudhook for an hour or so, a gayly caparisoned shore-boat came off from the beach, bearing a messenger from the Vail or Turkish Governor of the province. He was in full Turkish uniform, this messenger, and he jabbered at the gangway for some time before the officer of the deck thought of sending for Lieutenant Ward, the champion linguist of the American Navy, who was then attached to the San Francisco.

"Ward had often exhibited his skill as a linguist and had won renown for his knowledge of the obscure languages. What Ward couldn't do with any old language, living or dead and buried, from ancient Carthaginian down to the coon French of Louisiana, wasn't worth doing.

"So the officer of the deck sent for Ward to see if he could pick any talk out of this violently-gesticulating person in the baggy gilt-embroidered trousers at the gangway. It was something easy for Ward, talking Arabic was, and in no time he had the Vail's messenger reduced to smiles with his Turkish jokes.

"The messenger's message was the simplest thing in life. He simply bore the respects of the Vail, who would be pleased to visit the San Francisco himself on the following day, with the gracious admiral's invitation, etc., etc.

"All of this was carried aft to Admiral Kirkland, of course, and also, of course, the bluff old gentleman replied that he'd be delighted to receive his Vail-ship on board the San Francisco on the following afternoon.

"Well, the Vail, gorgeous as the Eastern star in his clothes and jeweled decorations, came off to the San Francisco, attended by his suite, on the following afternoon. The Vail was a good looking Turk with a shrewd eye in his head and the quintessence and tintype of courtesy and grace.

"Now, I ought to say that Admiral Kirkland didn't have a bit of use in the world for a Turk, and he was also pretty sore at this time over the Armenian massacre. He would have liked to have permission from this Government to wait into the harbor of Constantinople and to blow that town flat to the ground, and, what's more, he often said so right out loud, so's he could be heard. So that he didn't feel particularly honored over this visit of the Vail man, big run as the latter was.

"The Vail, Admiral Kirkland and Lieutenant Ward sat down at one of the admiral's tables for a talk.

"Ward," said Admiral Kirkland to his interpreter, 'you can tell that beady-eyed individual across the table—he looks as if he had murder in his heart, like all the rest of his tribe—that if I had my way about it, I'd keel-haul every blithering mother's son of a Turk that wears hair; you tell him that, Ward,' and the admiral gazed as graciously as you like at the pleased-looking Vail.

"The august admiral," translated Ward to the bowing Vail, 'desires me to tender to your Excellency the assurances of his most devoted and solicitous consideration.'

"Hereupon the Vail bowed his thanks and smiled. "Did you tell the curmudgeon that, Ward?" inquired the bluff old admiral—"Red Bill" Kirkland, as the sailors affectionately called him. "All right. Now you can just tell him that if these massacres continue, I'll be swoggled if I won't some day forget my orders, or, at any rate, get away from cable communication, and find some pretext

to hammer a few Turkish towns. Tell him that, Ward—tell the black-browed runt that, lieutenant, if you'll be so kind,' and the admiral, with his face wreathed in gracious mellow smiles, bowed respectfully in the direction of the Vail.

"The most august admiral," translated Lieutenant Ward, 'desires me to convey to your Excellency the hope that your present station is one of unending happiness for you and your family, and to express the earnest hope that your shadow may never, no, never, grow less.'

"Which the Vail received with murmured expressions of gratitude.

"Oh, it was pretty good talk, that talk of the admiral's and the Vail's. Ward said afterward that it was torture for him, he wanted so fiercely to yell, to roll on the deck and shout.

"With a countenance that was the very picture of amiability, the fine old admiral said the most terrible things right to the Vail's face, and pretending that he expected Ward to translate them just that way. Now, Admiral Kirkland wasn't exactly what you call a platically profane man, but he did permit himself to drift into a few harmless swear words as he pleasantly conversed with the Vail.

"The conversation went on in this way for about half an hour, and then the Vail rose and, with many expressions of appreciation and gratitude for the good time that had been given to him, he departed from the ship.

"On the following day, Lieutenant Ward went ashore on some personal business. He ran smack into the Vail a short distance from the Vail's palace. The Vail beckoned pleasantly to Ward to approach him.

"My boy," said the Vail, in perfect, liquid, burbling English—the most perfect English for a Turk that Ward had ever heard—"My boy, will you be good enough to say to the gracious Admiral Kirkland for me that I regard you not only as an interpreter of inestimable value, but as a gifted diplomatist as well?"

THE NASHVILLE'S WANT A RACE.

We have received word from some of the crew of the U.S.S. Nashville, dated Villefranche, Oct. 26, 1902, that there is a handsome silver cup on the vessel which can be won in a racing contest. This cup was presented for competition in the European squadron by Mr. James Gordon Bennett for the fastest sailing boat. At the time of the first race in April last the Albany, the Nashville and Mr. Bennett's yacht were lying in the harbor of Villefranche. The conditions were that the first man-of-war boat crossing the line would receive 1,000 francs in addition to the cup. The first man-of-war boat to cross the line was the Nashville's second cutter, and she was presented with the money and the cup, while the winning boat crew were allowed liberty on shore, in order that they might enjoy themselves. They had a happy time. The Nashville has held the cup ever since. They came in such a long way ahead, they claim, that the boat's crew of other vessels have become so disheartened that they have not made an attempt to win the trophy since. Finally, the flagship got up a race for the cup between the whole squadron. On the day of the race the wind died down and darkness came on before the race could be finished, so it was called off. In order to make more of an inducement for a race it is stated that the flagship even issued orders barring out the chief boatswain mate of the Nashville from sailing the cutter. One of the blue jackets writes: "They are all afraid of us because our boat has got such a reputation as a sailor and we are willing to meet anything in the Navy. We won a cup when we were at Colombo, beating the boat of the U.S.S. Albany and an English cruiser, and on the same day we won a gig race against the same two vessels. The boat from the British man-of-war was supposed to be the crack boat of the station, but she was a cinch for us. Although the Nashville is the smallest ship in the European squadron, it has a racing crew that is hot stuff, and it seems to have scared crews from other vessels. We hope that when all the American warships get together in the Caribbean Sea that some of them will pluck up courage enough to give us a race, and we can then show them more forcibly what hot stuff we are. The other vessels all carry more boats than we do, hence they have more chances, as there is no limit to boats. This ought to be some encouragement to bring crews against us."

[All service boats with service rigs, sailed by regular crews and regular officers of the boats, are eligible. Launches, with jib and mainsail rig, will be handicapped five minutes for the course to be sailed, which is about four miles. That boat which sails over the course in the least time (with five minutes added to the elapsed time in the case of launches with jib and mainsail rig) will be declared the winner. The cup will be retained by the vessel to which the winning boat belongs so long as that vessel remains attached to the European squadron; the cup to be transferred to the flagship of the squadron in case the vessel is detached from the squadron.—Ed.]

TRIAL OF SUBMARINES.

A number of successful trials of the submarine torpedo boats Adder and Moccasin have been held during this week and last in Peconic Bay, in the presence of the trial board of the U.S. Navy, of which Capt. C. J. Train is president. At the last trial of the Adder, on Nov. 17, she remained three hours under water, and changed from full surface speed to full speed submerged in about thirty minutes. A change from submerged to surface speed was made in twenty minutes. She made a submerged run of one mile with a turn, and fired a torpedo, rising twice for observation. While under water the boat got aground. Captain Cable, in charge, slowed down to prevent running further on and ordered two men aft. This did not have the desired effect and he immediately blew out his amidship tank. With a bound the Adder came to the surface of the bay and two minutes later the tank was filled, the boat was again submerged and was under way. Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, U.S.N., was on board during the trial.

The official figures give screw revolutions as 171.9 a minute, and her average speed for the three hours was 6.88 knots. At the end of the run the air was perfectly good, though somewhat stuffy, although no fresh air had been admitted. Slightly less than 21 knots was covered in this run, and there were only four observations of a total of four minutes.

At the trial of the Moccasin on Nov. 18 she ran

under water for a mile, turned, ran back over the course, discharged a torpedo and proceeded to the starting point. Her course was steered as accurately under water as that of a boat on the surface. One of the Navy officers present declared that a cruiser would not do as well in a fog. Three "rises" of a minute each were permitted under the terms of the Trial Board's conditions, in order to allow the pilot to get his bearings and find the target. At 1:39:20 the Moccasin rose for thirty-five seconds, then dived and proceeded until 1:41:20, when a thirty-second glimpse was taken, and again at 1:44:30, for a last look of thirty-five seconds. Then the boat headed in for the target. A hundred yards from the target a torpedo was discharged, and deflected fifty feet to the left of the target. As this shot would have hit a battleship, though not within the one hundred and fifty foot zone of greatest vulnerability, the trial was considered quite satisfactory. The 12-hour surface test of the vessel was made on Nov. 19, and her engines were kept going continually during that time, without mishap. The submarine torpedo boats Adder and Moccasin and the Holland, already in commission, are to be organized in a flotilla. As fast as other submarines now building on the Atlantic coast are completed, they will be added to the flotilla, the first voyage of which will be through the Raritan and Delaware canals into the Chesapeake Bay, and thence to Norfolk, after which they will proceed to the warmer waters of the North Carolina sounds, where they will engage in tactical maneuvers to further test their value.

PAUL KRUGER'S FIGHTING DAYS.

One does not think of "Oom Paul" as an active fighter, but his memoirs to be published Nov. 26, by the Century Co., show him to have been a valiant leader on the battle field. We make this extract from the second chapter of the book:

"I was appointed a deputy field cornet as early as 1842, but my position was not one of any importance until 1852, when I was elected a full field cornet. In this capacity, I accompanied, in that year, old Commandant General A. W. J. Pretorius to the Sand River, where the famous Sand River Convention was concluded. In that same year, the expedition against the Bechuana Chief Secheli took place. I took part in it as a commandant. This Secheli was protecting another Kafir chief, called Moselele, who had committed several murders in the South African Republic, and refused to deliver him up. The demand for Moselele's surrender was received with the insolent reply:

"Who wants Moselele can come and fetch him out of my stomach."

"Secheli meant to convey that Moselele was as safely hidden with him as the food which he had eaten. A commando under Chief Commandant Scholtz, with myself as deputy-commandant, was sent to punish him. When the commando arrived before Secheli's town, the Kafir chief sent a messenger to Commandant Scholtz to say that he would do nothing to him on the morrow, as that was a Sunday, but that he would duly settle his account on the Monday. At the same time, he very artlessly asked for some coffee and sugar, probably in return for his amiability in 'letting us off' for Sunday. Commandant Scholtz sent back word to Secheli that he had coffee and sugar, but none to give away. He promised, however, to give him pepper on Monday.

"On Monday morning the battle began. I was well in front, and brought down a number of Kafirs with my four-pounder, which I had loaded with coarse shot. When the mountain on which Secheli's town lay was already partly taken, Louw du Plessis, who was serving the guns, accidentally hit a large rock, and the ball rebounding, struck my head with such force that I fell to the ground unconscious. A certain van Rooyen had to help me to my feet, and at the same time bound up my aching head in a cloth. While I was lying unconscious and van Rooyen was busying himself about me, a Hottentot servant of my brother's, thanks to his accurate aim, kept the Kafirs at a safe distance. When I came to myself, the first thing I saw was that the Kafirs were creeping up behind rocks and boulders, and I realized the danger to which my burghers would be exposed if they were not warned in time. I at once got up to lead the attack on the dangerous points, although my wound prevented me from carrying my musket. The Kafirs kept up a hot fire from every cave and gorge, but, after a sharp fight, the burghers succeeded in driving them from the mountain.

"My life was in danger for a second time during this same battle. One of the enemy's bullets, fired from a huge rifle, struck me on the chest and tore my jacket in two. The artful Secheli afterwards said that he had, up to the last, had it in his power to drive us back, but that, when I had once laid my hands on his brandy-bottle, I became invincible. As a matter of fact, I have never tasted a drop of brandy."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Paym. S. L. Heap, of the Navy, requested of the Comptroller of the Treasury, a decision as to the rate of pay to be given Commodore R. R. Wallace, retired, who has been on active service by order of the Secretary of the Navy since Oct. 14, 1902. The Comptroller holds that the grade of commodore on the retired list was not abolished by the Personnel Act and that Commodore Wallace is entitled to the pay of a brigadier general in the Army while on active duty, less fifteen per cent. for shore service. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to the Comptroller for decision the question as to whether, under the law appropriating the sum of \$10,000 to transport to their homes the remains of officers and enlisted men of the Navy, who die or are killed outside the continental limits of this country, it is permissible to transport the remains of an enlisted man to his home in Canada. The Comptroller holds that the transportation authorized by the act is not limited to transportation to places within the continental limits of this country.

Comdr. William J. Barnette, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty on the Army Engineer Board in New York to confer on matters pertaining to the defenses of naval stations in this country and in insular possessions. Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont, U.S.N., is assigned to the same board to confer on matters pertaining to searchlights at coast defenses.

In a shooting match at Sea Girt, N.J., on Nov. 15, between teams of seven men each from the 7th N.Y., and the New Jersey State Rifle Association over distances of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, the team from the 7th won easily. It scored 622 points against 590 made by the New Jerseymen.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Sailed Nov. 15 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed Nov. 15 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton K. Mason. Sailed Nov. 15 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 17.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Sailed Nov. 15 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Sailed Nov. 15 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Sailed Nov. 15 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
MARIETTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Curacao Nov. 18.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Culebra.
NEWARK, Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Boston.
OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Culebra.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson, at Colon.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Tompkinsville Nov. 16.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Norfolk.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. Sailed Nov. 15 from St. Vincent for Gulf of Paria.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Nov. 15 from St. Vincent for Gulf of Paria.
CHICAGO, Capt. James H. Dayton. Sailed Nov. 15 from St. Vincent for Gulf of Paria.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Nov. 15 from St. Vincent for Trinidad.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Comdr-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Sailed Nov. 15 from Rio de Janeiro for Gulf of Paria.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed Nov. 14 from Bahia for Trinidad.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Elias Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Mare Island.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Mare Island, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Sailed Nov. 1 from San Francisco for Honolulu en route to Asiatic Station.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebrer. At Tutuila, Samoa.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Panama. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at Amoy Nov. 19.
RAINFLOW (Flagship Senior Squadron Commander.) At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite.
CMLIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Sydney.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Lewis B. Jones. On cruise among Philippine Islands.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Cavite, P.I.
HLEENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Nanking.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Nov. 11 from Alexandria, en route to New York. Address care Postmaster, New York.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Yokohama. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Sailed Nov. 15 from Hong Kong for Amoy.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Amoy.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. Arrived at Amoy Nov. 18. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selridge. At Uraga.
SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Amoy.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edwin B. Barry. Arrived Amoy Nov. 18. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. At Amoy.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Olongopo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Arrived at Amoy Nov. 18.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALRAY, Lieut. James E. Walker, Pollak Patrol.
QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. At Isabella.
SAMAR, Lieut. Levi C. Bisset. On cruise among Philippine Islands. Arrived at Zamboanga Nov. 12.
URBANETA, Ensign Charles S. Freeman. Placed out of commission at Cavite Nov. 17.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. A. Bispham. At Cavite.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, & C.

ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harry H. Christy. Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Boston.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. At Norfolk.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 15.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Nov. 14 from New York for Culebra.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Arrived at Washington Nov. 15.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Address care O. B. Stillman, Esq., Eusemado de Mora, Manzanillo, Cuba.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed Nov. 15 from Port Royal for San Juan en route to Culebra. Address Postmaster, New York.
GLoucester, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. At Norfolk. Address there.
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At Mare Island, Cal.
HERRULES tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Sailed Nov. 15 from Port Royal for Key West.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
IHOQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Houtman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 17.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.
MASSACHUSETTS, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Washington Nov. 17. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MODOC, At League Island, Pa.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Rear Admiral F. Rodgers), Capt. Morris B. S. Mackenzie. Sailed Oct. 29 from Yokohama for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco.
NEZINSCOT, (tug), at Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcot. Sailed Nov. 19 from Key West for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Norfolk. Address there.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk. Address there.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nasro. Has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.
RANGER, Comdr. William F. Potter. Sailed Nov. 19 from San Diego for San Francisco. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Arrived at Port of Spain Nov. 19. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.
SAMOSET, (tug), at League Island. Address there.
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SUFFLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Nov. 19 from Port Said for Colombo en route to Manila and Guam. Their possible itinerary follows: Arrive Colombo Dec. 7, leave Colombo Dec. 10, arrive Singapore Dec. 23, leave Singapore Dec. 27, arrive Manila Jan. 3, 1903, leave Manila Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Culebra, Nov. 15. Address Postmaster, New York.
WAHAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WABNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Biever. Sailed Nov. 19 from Pensacola for Culebra via Key West. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Nov. 20 from Port Antonio for Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.
SANTEE, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. Retired. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla care Postmaster, New York.
DEFICATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 15.
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moss. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 18.
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 18.
RIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 18.
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 18.
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 18.
WILFES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. Arrived at San Juan Nov. 18.
NINA (tug, tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. At San Juan.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, WHIPPLE, DALE DELONG and MACKENZIE. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 14.

CHAUNCEY, commissioned at League Island Nov. 20. Will be sent to Norfolk.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

MORRIS, McKEE AND WINSLOW, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

TALHOT, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. Trying oil fuel.

RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.

GWYN, Naval Academy detail. Norfolk. under repairs.

CHAVEN, Ensign F. L. Pinner. At Cutchogue, L.I.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Nov. 18 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary follows: Due Magdalena Bay, Nov. 24, leave Magdalena Bay Dec. 3, due San Diego Dec. 15, leave San Diego Dec. 29, 1902, to sea, returning San Diego Jan. 12, 1903, leave San Diego Jan. 15, or stay until further orders.

ALBERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comy. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 18. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. Ordered in commission at Boston Nov. 8.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Norfolk, Va. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Hedner. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

HARTFORD, Comdr. William H. Reeder. Arrived at Algiers Nov. 19. The itinerary of the ship follows: Leave Nov. 23, arrive Genoa, Italy, Dec. 4, leave Dec. 9, arrive Marseille, Dec. 11, leave Dec. 17, arrive Piraeus Dec. 27, leave Dec. 27; arrive Villefranche Jan. 4, leave Jan. 11; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20; arrive Madeira Jan. 23, leave Jan. 20; arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., Mar. 4, leave Mar. 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, Mar. 15, leave Mar. 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., Mar. 26, leave Apr. 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., Apr. 2, leave Apr. 26; arrive Havana, Cuba, Apr. 30, leave May 6; arrive Charleston, S. C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.

LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Hampton Roads.

MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The itinerary of the Mohican is as follows: Due at Magdalena Bay Nov. 23, leave Dec. 13, due at Pichilingue Dec. 15, leave Dec. 19, due at Magdalena Bay, Dec. 22, leave Jan. 1, 1903, due at San Diego Jan. 11, 1903.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. At New York.

NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. Arrived at Boston Nov. 14. To go out of commission.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.

PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At Norfolk. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. Arrived at Port Said Nov. 20. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

ALEXANDER. At Pichilingue. Address care of U.S. Consul, La Paz, Mex.

BRITUS. Arrived at Baltimore Nov. 13.

CAESAR. Sailed Oct. 29 from New York for Manila. Address care Postmaster, New York.

HANNIBAL. Sailed Nov. 10 from Cape Hayton for Trinidad. Address Postmaster, New York.

LEBANON. Sailed Nov. 11 from Norfolk for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

LEONIDAS. Sailed Nov. 10 from Baltimore for Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

MARCELLUS. Has been ordered in commission at Norfolk, and will be manned with merchant captain and crew.

NERO. Sailed Nov. 3 from Malta for Colombo. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING. Sailed Nov. 19 from Norfolk for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D. San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Boatwain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.

BEAR—At Seattle, Wash. Capt. Francis Tuttle.

GOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Stamm.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.

CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.

CHASE—Practice ship, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAN—At New London, Conn. Capt. W. C. De Hart.

DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass. Capt. F. H. Newcomb.

PERSIMMON—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. James R. Moore.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex. Capt. O. D. Myrick.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. Capt. W. C. Cushing.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Toller.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga. Capt. J. F. Wild.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgley, jr.

MCCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal. Capt. W. C. Coulson.

MCLANE—At Key West, Fla. Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING—At San Diego, Cal. Capt. C. H. McLellan.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERKY—At Portland, Ore., for winter. Capt. W. A. Failing.

RUSH—At Seattle, Wash. Capt. C. C. Fengar.

SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass. Capt. H. B. Rogers.

SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.

SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.

THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—At Arundel Cove, Md. Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Lieut. J. L. Mill.

WINONA—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 14—Capt. H. Knox, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as senior assistant to rear admiral commanding naval defense, Pacific coast district.

Comdr. J. D. Adams, to Navy Yard, N.Y., Dec. 1.

Surg. W. R. DuBose, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; duty connection fitting out Maine, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman G. C. Westervelt, detached Dolphin, to Waip.

Lieut. J. H. Rowen, to Minneapolis, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. A. L. Willard, department's order detaching from duty at Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., modified; continue on duty at that station until further instructed.

Lieut. G. B. Rice, orders to Newark revoked; continue on waiting orders.

Lieut. G. B. Rice, resignation accepted; to take effect Dec. 1, 1902.

NOV. 15—Lieut. Comdr. A. Reynolds, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., Dec. 1.

Lieut. B. C. Sampson, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; duty as assistant to head of the steam engineering department of that yard.

Lieut. H. P. Jones, detached Saratoga, etc.; to the Mayflower as executive officer.

Midshipman J. J. Fitzpatrick, detached Columbia, etc.; to Newark.

Carp. W. Boone, detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Wyoming.

Pharm. C. McElarty, report Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 7, 1902.

War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell, to Amphitrite.

NOV. 16—Sunday.

NOV. 17—Lieut. C. Davis, placed on waiting orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. T. W. Richards, detached Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Arkansas.

NOV. 18—Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, detached command St. Mary's, etc., Dec. 1, 1902; to Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for course of instruction.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick, to Newark.

Midshipman C. A. Gardner, to Topeka.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

NOV. 19—Lieut. H. W. Jones, detached Puritan; to Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., duty in Naval Gun Factory.

Carp. B. D. Pender, detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to home and three months sick leave.

Prof. Math. T. J. J. See, granted two months sick leave.

NOV. 20—Comdr. F. H. Delano, detached from the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc., Dec. 1, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty as ordnance officer.

Ensign C. A. Gardiner, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

P. A. Surg. W. H. Eucher, sick leave extended one month.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, U.S. Flagship Kentucky, Amoy.

NOV. 20—Comdr. U. R. Harris, relieved governor Subig.

Ensign C. S. Freeman, command Urdaneta to Rainbow, staff of Rear Admiral Wilde.

P. A. Surg. E. M. Shipp, Port Isabella to Cavite Station.

Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman, Cavite Station to Port Isabella.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright, to Yorktown.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 12—2d Lieut. J. E. Tracy, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Alabama.

Capt. L. J. Magill to Fort Monroe, Va., and resume command of the Marine Guard, U.S.S. Kearsarge and duties as fleet marine officer.

NOV. 14—Major W. P. Eddle, upon being relieved by Major T. N. Wood, relieved from duty with First Brigade of Marines, Cavite, proceed home.

NOV. 17—1st Lieut. W. B. Clifford, from Marine Regiment under command of Col. P. C. Pope, U.S.M.C., to command Marine Guard of the Chicago, when that vessel arrives at Culebra.

1st Lieut. D. B. Wood, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. W. H. Clifford, detached Chicago, to Marine Regiment.

2d Lieut. R. C. Dewey, detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., to U.S.S. Raleigh.

2d Lieut. T. H. Brown, detached Chicago, to regiment under command of Col. P. C. Pope, U.S.M.C.

NOV. 18—Capt. Charles S. Hatch, from Navy Yard, New York, to Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

NOV. 19—Major T. N. Wood, from Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, to First Brigade of Marines, Cavite.

Capt. I. C. Lucas, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the commandant, Marine Corps, on Nov. 20.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

United States revenue cutter Daniel Manning, which has been on duty all summer in the far North, returned to Port Townsend, Washington, Nov. 12, after an uneventful and pleasant trip down, consuming six days from St. Michaels to Cape Flattery. The vessel is awaiting orders. Officers of the Manning indignantly deny the assertions of Captain Burgeon of the remodeled schooner Courtney Ford, wrecked at Glenn Island Sept. 6, that no attempt was made to rescue the vessel. The Manning was coaling when the report came and proceeded with all despatch to the scene. The surf was breaking two miles from the shore, rendering it impossible for the cutter to attempt to pull the vessel afloat again. The Ford is now high and dry and can be walked around at low tide. During the season beside doing regular patrol work among the seal islands the Manning assisted the disabled steamship Oregon, which broke her rudder while going through the dangerous Unimak pass. Without this assistance the predicament of the Oregon would have been serious indeed. On the 6th of September, the same day the Ford was wrecked, the Manning picked up five stranded men from the schooner J. B. Ford. They were on an island far out of the way of regular passenger steamers and with every prospect of death from exposure had not the Manning been near and promptly responded to their signals of distress. The health aboard the Manning was excellent all season and she had no accidents of any description.

NOV. 13—2d Lieut. W. E. W. Hall granted seven days' leave.

NOV. 14—Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton and 2d Lieut. F. W. Smith directed to report to Surg. H. H. Woodward, chairman of the Medical Board, at the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for physical examination.

Surgeon E. D. Burwell assigned to the Rush.

NOV. 16—The commanding officer of the Algonquin directed to proceed with his command to San Juan, I.R., and take station at that place.

The commanding officer of the Manning directed to proceed with his command to San Diego, Cal.

Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired, granted seven days' leave.

Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, granted fourteen days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell granted an extension of leave for six days.

Surg. A. Weeks from the Bear to the Manning.

NOV. 17—Capt. J. F. Wild to the Hamilton.

Capt. W. D. Roath, retired, detached from the Hamilton and ordered home.

Capt. A. Buhner, retired, detached from the Galveston and ordered home.

1st Lieut. H. H. Broadbent detached from the Perry and assigned to the Anchorage Launch at Elizabeth, N.J.

K. E. Hatch appointed chief officer on the Gresham.

NOV. 16—The commanding officer of the Fessenden directed to place that vessel in winter quarters on the 5th inst.

Capt. G. H. Gooding, detached from the Windham and ordered home.

Capt. S. E. Maguire to the Windom temporarily.

Capt. O. D. Myrick detached from the Anchorage Launch at Elizabeth, N.J., on relief, and assigned to the Galveston.

1st Lieut. B. L. Reed from the Fessenden to the Gresham temporarily.

1st Lieut. P. H. Ueberroth detached from the Gresham, on relief, and placed "waiting orders."

1st Lieut. J. H. Brown detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Woodbury temporarily.

1st Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright from the Dexter to the Windom.

NOV. 19—2d Lieut. H. H. Wolf from the Fessenden to the Windom.

2d Lieut. C. F. Howell from the Morrill to the Dexter.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton ordered to Richmond, Va., on inspection duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Charles J. Mackerey, chief machinist, U.S.N., having been tried by G.O.M. at the navy yard, New York, and found guilty of "absence without leave," was sentenced "to be reduced to the rating of fireman, first class; to be confined for a period of six months; to perform extra police duties during confinement, and to lose all pay and allowances that may become due him during said confinement, except the sum of three dollars per month for necessary prison expenses; total loss of pay amounting to \$192. In view of the unanimous recommendation of the Court of Clemency, made "in consideration of previous good record, the hardships undergone, and testimony as to ability," the Navy Department directed that action on the above sentence be withheld for six months, the period of confinement prescribed therein, and that Mackerey's commanding officer submit to it (Office of the Judge Advocate General) monthly reports on his conduct, with special report should any serious offense be committed, final action in his case to be made dependent upon his behavior during said period of probation as shown by these reports. It has also been directed that Mackerey be released from confinement and restored to duty upon the foregoing conditions.

The U.S. Survey Ship Yankton has sailed from the New York Navy Yard for her new field of service on the coast of Cuba, and will be engaged all winter in the surveys indicated by the Navy Department.

Much of the planking above the water line of the U.S.S. Essex, undergoing repairs at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., is found to be in bad condition and the ship carpenters are removing the affected timbers wherever found. The ship will hardly get away until after Dec. 17.

A preliminary trial of the U.S. Monitor Nevada, has been requested by her builders, the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., for Dec. 1.

The U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Stewart, at the navy yard in Brooklyn, N.Y., has been accepted by the Government, and as soon as she is fitted out will join the torpedo flotilla which is to participate in the naval maneuvers in the West Indies.

Alexandria, Egypt, and Jaffa have been dropped from the itinerary of the Hartford and the ports of Genoa and Marseille have been substituted.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Upon reading to-day's paper, I noticed that our kind friends, the W.O.T.U., were again putting on the war paint, and that they intend getting the signatures of the younger soldiers' parents, to use when the canteen question comes up again. My advice to all soldiers is to write at once to their people at home and to lay the case before them in its true light, and at least, to let them have both sides of the story before they give any help to the people who are trying to treat a soldier like a wild animal, who is incapable of judging what is good for him.

First sergeants and the older men in each organization should urge that the letters be written, as God helps those who help themselves, and if the enlisted men let this chance slip, they may regret it hereafter.

PRIVATE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department is advised by cable under date of Nov. 15, 1902, of the following deaths:

Cholera—Anthony Darrick, Harry S. Coyner, Co. I, 5th Inf., Nov. 13; Benjamin Easley, Co. B, 20th Inf., Nov. 13; Norman T. Jette, Co. K, 6th Inf., Nov. 13; Chester Graves, Ernest Schlotz, Marion C. Kerley, Bernard O'Connor, Robert Gainsforth, Co. K, 5th Inf., Nov. 11; Carl G. Johnson, Troop G, 14th Cav., Nov. 10; Melvin Jones, Co. M, 2d Inf., Nov. 1; John Reardon, Co. E, 24th Inf., Nov. 9; Green Osborne, John Minix, Co. B, 29th Inf., Oct. 21; George E. Smith, Co. B, 29th Inf., Nov. 4; John O'Brien, Co. D, 29th Inf., Nov. 17; Percy W. Terry, Co. I, 5th Inf., Nov. 11; William C. Lally, Co. M, 24th Inf., Nov. 11.

Dysentery—Lewis C. Henry, Co. L, 29th Inf., Oct. 27; Samuel F. Straus, Co. L, 29th Inf., Oct. 25; Joseph W. Sullivan, Co. B, 27th Inf., Oct. 21; John S. Thow, Co. B, 20th Inf., Nov. 8.

Malarial fever—Thomas J. Williams, Co. F, 24th Inf., Oct. 21.

Pneumonia—Michael Bowler, Co. L, 25th Inf., Oct. 28.

Varicella—John W. Knox, Co. F, 29th Inf., Oct. 7.

Accidentally killed—Charles F. Manley, Co. D, 1st Inf., Nov. 9; John Campbell, Co. A, 27th Inf., Oct. 29.

Uremia—John Talafou, Co. E, 29th Inf., Oct. 21.

Hepatitis—Harry O. Irwin, Co. B, 29th Inf., Oct. 12.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S. K.—The address of Lieut. J. A. Higgins, 30th U. S. Inf., is Manila, P.I.

H. M.—Write to "The Adjutant, 5th U.S. Infantry, Manila, P.I." for a copy of the regimental history, and he may be able to put you in the way of getting one.

S.P.S.—As to the uniform of the Signal Corps of the Army, see G.O. 31, H.Q.A., July 17, 1902, published in the Army and Navy Journal about that time.

J. P. D.—You are mistaken. Lieutenants in the Army are not barred from marrying. They have as much freedom to marry as a civilian. You have misconstrued the remarks of Adjutant General Corbin on the subject of early marriages of officers.

E. H. M.—There is a Boys' Brigade attached to Bergen Reformed Church of Jersey City, N.J., of which the Rev. C. Brett is pastor. It has been in existence for ten years, and if you write for a copy of the rules a copy may be sent you. In regard to a firm supplying boys' outfits, if you mean military outfits, you can get second-hand guns and military equipments from Francis Bannerman, of 579 Broadway, or Kirtland Bros., Co., 24 Broadway, New York. For military uniforms we refer you to any of the uniform firms whose advertisements appear in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. R. L.—Capt. L. W. Jordan, Jr., 27th U.S. Inf., is in the Philippines. He should be addressed simply at Manila, P.I.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 19, 1902.

The Naval Academy team met defeat at the hands of the powerful eleven from Bucknell last Saturday, Nov. 15, by a score of 23 to 0. The Navy had as strong a team as possible in the field, though injuries and illness kept out Smith and Carpenter, two of the regular men, but were utterly overwhelmed. The midshipmen put up a stiff, brave fight, but they were entirely helpless to stop the mighty rushes of their opponents or to make substantial or regular gains during the few times they were in possession of the ball. In the first half, the Navy succeeded in holding the score down to one touchdown from which the goal was not kicked. Bucknell's game consisted mostly of a series of small gains on line plunges. End runs were not used to any considerable extent until the second half, when the superior strength of Bucknell was strongly demonstrated and three touchdowns were made, by Shipp, McCormick and Taylor, respectively; Johnson kicked all three goals. There has never been shown in Annapolis more consistently good football than the Bucknell team exhibited. They are very heavy, strong and well trained. The Navy gained twice in the first half on fake kicks and stoot and Strassburger made short gains once or twice, but Bucknell could always hold for downs at a pinch. The work of the Navy was disappointing. It is particularly galling to the Navy that Bucknell played havoc with the Navy players and compelled so many to retire from the game and that the visitors' superiority grew more noticeable in the second half when the Navy prides herself on doing her best. Towards the last, the Navy's players were near exhaustion. The left of the Academy line was particularly easy to Bucknell and they ploughed through or over Aiken, Goss, Grady and Michael, with ease. Even the ends, the mainstay of Annapolis on the defense, were not up to the usual standard and were not down on kicks as surely as usual. The fake kick worked twice in the first half, but was generally stopped for loss in the second. The most spectacular play of the game was by Anderson, who caught one of Belknap's punts, and with the beautiful interference of McCormick, ran seventy yards to the Navy's 20-yard line. The general opinion of the game was that, unless the Navy could do better, they would not be within hailing distance of West Point. The line up was as follows:

Bucknell	Position.	Navy
Cockhill	left end	Whiting
Shipp-Cooper	left tackle	Grady, Goss
Taylor	left guard	Aiken-Michael
Wilcox (capt.)	center	Fretz
Gillis	right guard	Belknap (capt.)
Ozersky	right tackle	Farley-Rees
Douglass	right end	Howard-Soule
Smith-Anderson	quarter back	McNair
Phelps	left half back	Koot-Dowell
Johnson	right half back	Strassburger
McCormick	full back	Doherty-Halsey

Referee, Dr. M. K. Johnson, U.S.N.; umpire, Mr. Hoskins, Bucknell; touchdowns, Taylor 2, Shipp, McCormick; goals from touchdowns, Johnson 3; time of halves, 30 minutes each.

Captain Brownson has not been here long enough to announce any particular policy in regard to the Academy, but said recently: "The increased number of midshipmen, which, by law, are now sent to us for instruction constitutes the most important matter with which we will have to deal. The Naval Academy is entirely ready to receive for instruction as many midshipmen as are likely to be sent and temporary quarters and recitation halls will be erected as they are needed while the permanent buildings are in the course of construction. When the new midshipmen's quarters are finished, we will have accommodations for one thousand youths. The shortening of the Academic course from four to three years is another matter of importance, the details of which are to be regulated here."

The Academic Board have completed the marking of papers submitted by the candidates at the recent examination under the civil service commission at Washington. Only seventeen of the forty who took the examinations have passed and will be admitted to the Academy. The successful ones were: Clare S. McWhorter, Woodville, Ga.; Frederick T. Stevenson, San Francisco, Cal.; Robert W. Spofford, Kansas City, Mo.; William P. Hayes, Louisville, Ky.; Pierre L. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Claude B. Mayo, Mississippi; Stephen Decatur, Portsmouth, N.H.; Walter W. Lorchbough, Fargo, N.D.; Ray S. McDonald, Grafton, N.D.; Chas. Stanley Albert, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stephen W. Wallace, Salt Lake City, Utah; N. Leroy Chapin, Pasadena, Cal.; Frederick F. Rodgers, Clinton, Ill.; Albert C. Burch, Andover, Mich.; August L. Wilhelm, Sandusky, Ohio; Ferdinand I. Reichmuth, Ripon, Wis.; Raleigh E. Hughes, Oregon. This leaves sixty-five vacancies at the Academy still to be filled, which will now have to go over to next year.

The athletic contests already arranged indicate that the spring season will be more brilliant than any previous one. The baseball game with West Point will be the chief feature, and it will take place at Annapolis on May 16. Midshipman Charles E. Brillhart, who has been manager of the baseball, has arranged as fine a schedule of games as will be played by any college team in the country. It is as follows: March 28, Lafayette; April 1, University of Pennsylvania; April 4, Cornell; April 10, Yale; April 11, Harvard; April 18, Pennsylvania State College; April 25, Georgetown; May 2, Dickinson; May 9, University of West Virginia; May 16, West Point. Midshipman Walter S. Anderson was elected captain last year, but as the first class will graduate in February, he cannot serve unless permission to remain is granted. The members of the first class, who are on the baseball nine or rowing crew, will endeavor to get this permission.

The eight-oared crew will also have a fine schedule. It has been settled that there will be races with Yale and with Pennsylvania and Georgetown Universities, but the dates have not been fixed. Midshipman John Rodgers is captain of the crew. Of last year's crew, Freyer, 6, who was also captain; Nichols, 4; Cooper, 2; and Bingham, coxswain, have graduated, and Rodgers, captain; Smyth, stroke; and Schlabach, 5, will graduate in February, but may be allowed to remain until the rowing season is over. There is a very good nucleus for a new crew, however, from last year's second and third crews.

The football team of Columbia University defeated the midshipmen here Nov. 19 by a score of 5 to 0 in the last game that Annapolis will play before it meets West Point. The game gave little encouragement to the Navy supporters to hope for a successful termination of the season, for although victory was hard earned, Columbia presented a team, in which almost all of the players were out of their natural positions and some were in a match game for the first time. The game was a kicking duel throughout between the two captains, Weeks, of Columbia, and Belknap, of Annapolis, in which honors were

rather even, though two of Belknap's punts went out of bounds and considerably shortened its gaining distance. The midshipmen players did not have the benefit of any rooting, for about the first fifteen minutes of the game, as recitation hours were still on and only the members of the team were excused. Nearly all the middys were released at once, however, and made a grand rush for their places. The game was one of the most uninteresting of the season. The few gains were not caused by a very stiff defense on either side, but because the wet grounds caused a good deal of slow starting and slipping, and for the further reason that the attack of both sides lacked steam. Annapolis had in her very best team, with the exception of Smith, at quarter, who may or may not play against West Point. The local defense was a little better, and one ray of hope was afforded in the return to the original form of the ends, Soule and Whiting, who have not been up to the notch in the last two games. Back of the line things are still chaotic. Strassburger, left half, is the only man sure of his position and he is playing the game these days. Smith will play quarter if his physical condition permits, and if not McNair or Brisbin will be there. Halsey, Doherty or Metcalf will be at full, leaving the other half to go to any of Root, Dowell, Willson, or Doherty, who may be shifted from full. All of these players were given a chance except Halsey, whose weak knee keeps him out. Shoup played the last ten minutes of the game at quarter in place of Brisbin, who was retired for slugging by Umpire Armstrong. This is the first occurrence of the sort here this year, and was not at all aggravated in its nature. Howard was given a chance at left end in Whiting's place, but was by no means the equal of that aggressive player.

Secret practice will begin at the Academy and will continue every evening until just before the West Point game. Every effort will be made by the coaches to round the Navy into better form than yet shown and everyone realizes that this must be done to play in the same class with West Point this year.

FORT GRANT.

Fort Grant, Ariz., Nov. 14, 1902.

Our regular garrison consists of Headquarters and Troops I, K, L, M, and Band, 14th Cavalry, but owing to the scarcity of water at the post, a daily allowance is being delivered by the quartermaster in buckets. It was necessary during the summer to diminish the garrison by sending half the troops to the nearest running water, which was at Black River, 120 miles north of the post. Two troops, L and M, under command of Capt. W. R. Smedberg, jr., left last August for Bonita Creek, a branch of the Black, and remained about thirty days. Upon his return Troops I and K, commanded by Capt. E. M. Suplee, were sent to the same locality. While on the march and during the encampment the troops were instructed in advance guard, rear guard, outpost duties, reconnaissances and problems of attack and defence. The route of Troops I and K returning was via Rice's School, San Carlos and Safford, reaching the post Oct. 15.

We hear rumors that the post is to be abandoned or moved; there is really no excuse for its existence here, twenty-seven miles from the railroad. The proper place would be at Rice's Indian School. The advantages there are: on railroad, plenty of good water, fine drill and target grounds, forage and vegetables all raised and furnished by the farming Indians, buildings erected of fine building stone, cut in the vicinity by the Apaches, thus giving them a stimulant to work and placing a post where it would be useful strategically and educationally.

Since Oct. 15 the troops have had sufficient water, with economy, to answer all purposes, and the recent rains have relieved all anxiety for those who "raise a thirst."

On Oct. 17 the post commander published a drill schedule, to include Dec. 24. One month in the riding hall, school of the trooper, 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., each troop drilling one hour, supplemented by at least one-half hour squad drill in the open; two weeks' track work, cutting at heads, etc., followed by four weeks' exercises.

The last day in the riding hall was an exhibition drill for a half-hour by each troop. Troop I (Suplee's) was conceded to be the best, and won most hearty applause when troopers took the hurdles with the flying jump standing in the saddles, then with cinches down, and ending with horses lying down at the sound of the trumpet.

A very pretty hop was tendered Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs and bride, which was enthusiastically enjoyed by all. The hop room was beautifully decorated with sabers, guidons and oriental hangings from China, Japan, the Philippines and India. After refreshments were served dancing was continued until the tiny hours told of approaching day.

Colonel and Mrs. T. C. Lebo are expected to return about Dec. 4. Captain and Mrs. Oren B. Meyer have gone East on a two months' leave.

Captain J. H. Reeves and sister joined us last week from China, where he had been serving with the Legation. The captain is acting quartermaster during the absence of Captain Meyer.

A most enjoyable entertainment was given by the local talent under the auspices of the 14th Cavalry band in the post hall. Songs, recitals, minstrels, comedy and hypnotic features filled the program and kept the crowded house roaring with laughter for two and a half hours.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12, 1902.

Capt. William F. Hancock, A.C., commanding officer at Fort Miley, was arrested on a charge of drunkenness on the streets of San Francisco about three weeks ago. He was in civilian clothes and after reaching the city prison another charge, of disorderly conduct, was brought against him. He was promptly court martialed, but no evidence was presented to prove either charge and he was acquitted and restored to duty.

The battleship Oregon started for Honolulu and Manila on Saturday afternoon. When reaching Asiatic waters she will become the flagship of Admiral Evans, who is in command of the squadron.

Col. J. B. Rawles, commanding officer at the Presidio, has issued an order against Sunday baseball playing on the reservation.

Major J. A. Watrous, Pay Dept., Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., and Capt. H. A. Shaw, assistant surgeon, were among those who came home on the Sheridan. A number of officers on the Sheridan were sick and the

following have been received at the General Hospital: Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf.; Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, E.C.; Capt. James S. Kennedy, asst. surg.; Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th Inf.

The many friends of Capt. William E. Purviance regret that he has been ordered away from the Presidio.

Lieut. Martin Novak, 19th Inf., was quite seriously injured while playing baseball at Monterey last Friday. He is now in the General Hospital.

Among the officers and passengers on the Sumner were Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and wife; Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr and wife; Major William H. Arthur, surgeon; Major John L. Phillips, surgeon; Capt. Julien L. Lindsay, 15th Cav.; Vice-Governor Luke R. Wright and wife, and Judge Blount of the Philippine Insular Government.

The 5th and 18th Field Batteries have gone to Point Reyes for two weeks' target practice. The following officers are in command: Capt. J. D. Rumbough; Capt. J. L. Hayden, Lieuts. G. T. Perkins, E. R. West, G. Lowenberg, D. H. Currie, E. M. Shinkle and Dr. James R. Mount.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1902.

The fact that the game was the last of the season to be played at West Point, together with the announcement that in West Point, Syracuse would find an equal match for the first time this season, attracted a large crowd of visitors to the post on Saturday last, Nov. 15. The result of the game was a splendid victory for the home team, the members of which showed great improvement in both offensive and defensive work.

Five minutes after the ball had been put in play, Torney had made a touchdown and kicked a goal. From the next kick-off, Daly ran, aided by good interference, to a second touchdown, from which Torney kicked a second goal. Cooper made the third touchdown for the home team, from which Daly kicked goal. From Syracuse's 30-yard line, Daly then proceeded to kick a clean goal from the field; 29 to 0 in favor of the West Point team was the score at the close of the first half. In the second half this score was increased by 17 points. The first half occupied 30 minutes, the second, 20 minutes. Total score, 46 to 0 in favor of West Point. Touchdowns were made by Torney, Daly, Cooper, and Hackett. Goals from touchdowns by Torney, Cooper and Daly. Goal from field by Daly. Umpire, Mr. Cutts, of Harvard. Referee, Mr. McCracken, of the University of Pennsylvania. Time-keeper, Cadet MacArthur.

The victory of Saturday makes the fifth of the season. One game was a tie, and in one only has West Point suffered defeat, and in that one (Harvard) the score was tied at the close of the first half.

As the time for the Army-Navy game draws near, the excitement and interest grow. This will be the fourth game of the "cup" series. Of the three already played, West Point has won two, Annapolis, one.

On Saturday evening, Cullum Hall was the scene of a large gathering. Among the very many guests at the Cadet hop were Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Kochersperger, who have been spending a part of the past week at the post as guests at the hotel; the Misses Kilbourne, McCandless, Stripe, May, Denman, Thomas, Bateson, Brown, Wright, Barstow, Burnett, Patton, Jeffrey, Wyeth, Nance, Mosby, Catchings, Rogers, Robbins, Armstrong, Ladon, Peoples, Hudgins, Cox, Price, Griffin, Braden, Cobb, Clayton, Mills, Hobbs, Gordon, Sands, and many others.

The card club met last week at Mrs. Alston Hamilton's and on Tuesday of the present week at Mrs. Stephen's. The meeting of the reading club was held at Mrs. Traub's on Thursday. "Via Suez" was the subject of an interesting paper read by the hostess.

Mrs. Jenkins entertained a number of friends at an afternoon card party on Friday last. For Friday of the present week cards have been issued by Mrs. Christian for a similar entertainment.

The funeral of a veteran of the Civil War, a soldier who had seen continuous service for forty-five years, occurred on Friday morning, when the remains of Frederick Seiber, whose death occurred at his home in Highland Falls on Wednesday, at the age of 71, were laid to rest in the post cemetery with full military honors. Members of G.A.R., Ryder Post, and all of the officers of the post who had known the deceased, and whose duties permitted, were present. The funeral services were held at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Highland Falls, on Friday morning. The U.S.M.A. Band led the funeral procession to the cemetery. The escort consisted of Engineers, who also constituted the firing squad.

On the same afternoon the remains of Private Cole of the Engineers were interred at the cemetery with full military honors. The deceased met his death by being hurled from the train, or by falling from the platform on Wednesday night on his return from a trip to Newburg. The details are not definitely known.

The members of the first class will attend the horse show in New York City on Saturday of the present week, by special invitation.

Miss Clayton is a guest of her sister, Mrs. S. G. Jones. Mrs. L. L. Bruff is visiting Mrs. Kelly.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Duvall, A.C., Major Sedgwick Pratt, A.C., Lieut. L. J. Mygatt, 17th Inf., and Lieut. Julian Benjamin, 3d Cav., have been among officers recently visiting at the post.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder, of Washington, spent Sunday as a guest at the hotel.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., has arrived and reported for duty as post surgeon, relieving Major James D. Glennan, who goes to Fort Myer, Va. The doctor and Miss Glennan will leave the post in a few days for the doctor's new station. Their departure is very much regretted.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 18, 1902.

The hop given on Thursday evening by the officers and ladies of the garrison to the officers of the portion of the North Atlantic Squadron which has been in the harbor on its way to the naval maneuvers at Culebra Island, was one of the most brilliant functions ever given at this post, a course supper being served at midnight. The receiving party, which consisted of Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mrs. John D. Barrette, Mrs. Godwin Ordway and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, by their gracious manners added much towards making the dance a success and assisted very much in making the naval contingent feel that they were at home.

On Friday night, the last night that the squadron was in the harbor, Admiral Higginson gave a dinner aboard the flagship Kearsage to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling and all of the captains of the fleet.

There were two exciting games of football played on

the parade ground of the fort during the week. The sailors of the Alabama were defeated by the Artillery team by a score of 12 to 0. On Friday the sailors from the Alabama and Massachusetts played a match game which resulted in the Jackies of the Massachusetts being victorious by a score of 6 to 0.

The Artillery team is fast becoming a strong team and have been doing hard, conscientious work. Several of the officers have joined the team, and Saturday next they will play the Engineer team from Washington Barracks.

The squadron sailed on Saturday for Culebra Island; the San Francisco went out on Friday for Trinidad. Their departure not only robbed Old Point of the naval officers, but of their charming wives who had joined them to spend together the five days that they were lying in the Roads.

Miss Florence O'Reilly, daughter of the Surgeon General, and Miss Hobbs, daughter of Major Charles Hobbs, A.C., are the guests of Captain and Mrs. Lippitt, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Fletcher, of Huntsville, Ala., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Lieut. Levert Coleman.

Major W. P. Duvall, A.C., and bride were at the Chamberlin for three days last week on their honeymoon and were the recipients of much attention.

The board convened to revise the drill regulations of the Coast Artillery, of which Lieut. Col. John P. Story is president, has begun its labors and will be at work for some time, as this is a voluminous task.

Captain and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, A.C., entertained Miss Belle Truxton, of Norfolk, during the gayeties of the past week.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, C.E., who are on the lighthouse tender Jessamine, are spending a great deal of time here recently. Colonel Jones goes away for two weeks in connection with the repair work in the district, during which time Mrs. Jones and her guest, Miss Ester Haughey, of New York, will be at the Hotel Chamberlin.

The Misses Harmon, the charming daughters of Capt. M. F. Harmon, adjutant of the post and Artillery school, had as their guest last week Miss Kirk of Norfolk. The Misses Brown entertained with an informal tea, complimentary to Misses Hobbs and O'Reilly. Mrs. Frederick Coleman, after a brief visit to her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Carter, left for New York on Monday, where she will join her son, Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., who is now on duty there.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis gave a delightful afternoon tea on Monday, in honor of Miss Florence O'Reilly. Mrs. William P. Pence assisted in receiving the guests.

Lieut. H. P. Wilbur, A.C., has had his father, mother and brother as his guests during the past week.

Mrs. Chase, wife of Capt. Arthur W. Chase, who has been dangerously ill at the Chamberlin for the past month, is again able to be out.

Mrs. Colvocoresses, wife of Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., is at the Chamberlin. Commander Colvocoresses is in command of the U.S. Training ship Lancaster, which has been in the harbor for some time. The men from this ship attract much attention and comment on account of their sailor like appearance and excellent behavior while ashore.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling came down from Washington on Friday on the President's yacht Mayflower. He spent most of the day on Friday inspecting the fleet prior to its departure for Southern waters. On Saturday morning he inspected the navy yard at Norfolk, returning to the Mayflower on the torpedo boat Dupont. In the evening the Mayflower sailed for Washington.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 17, 1902.

Captain and Mrs. G. O. Cress entertained at dinner on Saturday night.

It is rumored that Capt. P. R. Ward, adjutant of the Artillery sub-post and at present on leave in Oswego, N.Y., will assume the same duties on the staff of Colonel Rodney, Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Colonel and Mrs. Rodney left the post on Wednesday for their new station. A large party of officers and ladies were at the depot to bid them farewell. It was the intention of the Artillery command to give them a royal send-off, but at Colonel Rodney's request his departure was made as quiet as possible.

Mrs. Walter C. Short joined her husband, Captain Short, 13th Cav., now stationed here, from Grand Rapids, Mich., on Friday last. Captain and Mrs. Short have taken quarters in the Cavalry post.

Major Harry R. Anderson, Field Art., who was operated on by Dr. Robinson, of Kansas City, on Saturday, a week ago, has shown remarkable vitality, and during the past week has more than held his own. From present indications his recovery seems but a matter of time. His two sons, William A. and Duncan W., arrived early in the week from Trenton, N.J.

Capt. R. J. Duff has gone East for a month's visit, having been granted a month's leave of absence.

The regular Friday night officers' hop was postponed until the following night, as a majority of the officers and ladies wished to attend the performance of "The Telephone Girl" in town. Lieutenant Wesson and Mrs. Paul Shillock received.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Rice and daughter, have been visiting her parents home at Junction City, Kas., for the past week. Several family parties were given in their honor. Captain and Mrs. Rice and daughter have been passing an extended leave in Denver prior to their visit here. They left on Thursday for their new station at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Dr. H. C. Many, contract surgeon, is spending a month's leave of absence at Bethany, Pa.

Mrs. Dorcy joined her husband, Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, 4th Cav., on Thursday last. Lieut. G. M. Brooke, Art. Corps, joined the garrison on Sunday from a month's leave passed at his home in Lexington, Va.

The game that was scheduled to be played between Chapman and Fort Riley on the home gridiron for Saturday afternoon was called off, as Chapman refused to play, except on its own grounds. The disappointment in town and post was keenly felt, as a battle royal was looked for.

Capt. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav., who was married Nov. 12, after a wedding trip through the East, will take up his quarters with his wife in the Cavalry post.

Lieut. Arthur M. Line, Med Dept., who has tendered his resignation to take charge of a practice in the East, has been granted a leave to cover Dec. 1.

Drum Major Alvin O. Hayward, 9th Artillery Band,

has been discharged from the Service by way of favor to accept a lucrative position at Columbus, Ohio.

The detachment of recruits from Fort Slocum, N.Y., that arrived on Saturday under the command of Lieutenants Wescott, 16th Inf., and Burt, Art. Corps, were assigned to the eight troops composing the Cavalry, seven men going to each troop, save A of the 4th, where six were required to fill vacancies.

Chaplain J. L. Griffes, 4th Cav., in charge of the course of entertainments for the garrison during the coming winter, has announced the following dates: Dec. 5, Carter the magician; Dec. 9, Jack Mahara's mammoth minstrel carnival of twenty-five people; Dec. 18, Eli Perkins, comic lecturer; Feb. 7, the Nellie Peck-Saunders company, troop of ten ladies, readings, vocal and instrumental music and vaudeville.

FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 19, 1902.

The officers and ladies of this post will entertain Col. and Mrs. Butler D. Price on Friday evening.

On Friday morning, Nov. 14, the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 16th, under command of Major French, left here for a five day "hike." They marched in a southern direction, going about thirty-two miles by Saturday at 2 p.m.; and on Sunday, the troops left camp, carrying rations for one meal, the object being to have each man cook this meal. The Signal detachment also went through its drill. The troops returned to camp and on Monday morning commenced their homeward journey. Minor tactics were used all through the maneuvers and march. Capt. B. B. Buck commanded the 2d Battalion, and Capt. E. P. George the 3d. Lieutenant Adams was in charge of the transportation and Lieutenant Ridenour was engineer officer. The march was an entire success and each company commander congratulated his men on their behavior and zealousness.

1st Serg. Fitzgerald Turton, of Co. K, has been promoted to Sergeant Major of the 3d Battalion.

Pvt. Eugene Klemm, Co. G, has been promoted to Sergeant Major of the 2d Battalion.

REX.

FORT DOUGLASS.

Fort Douglass, Nov. 15, 1902.

Friday night's hop was the most enjoyable affair of the week, Mrs. J. W. Bubb and Mrs. Joseph Califf having charge of it. The 12th Infantry band furnished music for the dancing and refreshments were served at the officers' club.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Allen M. Smith, Med. Dept., arrived in the post Tuesday and are now occupying quarters. No. 12 Mrs. Smith was accompanied by her little son, Richard.

Lieutenant Forman arrived here Thursday from San Francisco with Mrs. Forman and has reported for duty with his company.

Lieut. J. A. Berry is back from his month's leave of absence. Mrs. Berry will remain during the winter in California, where she went for the benefit of her health some time ago.

Dr. and Mrs. Swift, who are visiting the latter's parents, Major and Mrs. Palmer G. Wood, gave a delightful little chafing dish supper after the theater, Saturday night.

Capt. C. H. Barth and Capt. J. P. Herbeson returned from a very successful duck hunting trip, bringing twenty odd ducks and a number of wild geese.

Capt. S. D. Sturgis and family arrived in the post Sunday, after an extended visit to Mrs. Sturgis' parents in St. Paul, Minn.

STATE TROOPS.

Impressive ceremonies marked the unveiling of the monument to the late Adj. Gen. Josiah Porter, of New York, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, on the afternoon of Nov. 5, and perfect weather added to the occasion. The money for the construction of the monument which was erected by the National Guard Association, was raised by subscription from National Guard officers and organizations and from a cash contribution of 7,500 from the Military Athletic League. The statue, which is of bronze and about nine feet in height, stands on a stone pedestal just north of the old Van Cortlandt mansion, and faces the parade ground. The 22d Regiment, 1st and 2d Batteries, and 1st Signal Corps, paraded as a body, and details from other organizations were present, the whole forming a provisional brigade, in command of Col. Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d Regiment. Shortly before 2 o'clock, the brigade was handsomely formed in line of masses by Capt. R. J. Daly, of the 22d Regiment, who was acting Adjutant General. The troops were in line as follows: 22d Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Treadwell; Provisional Regiment; Captain Lilliendahl, 22d Regiment commanding, made up as follows: 1st company, Captain Willocks, 9th Regiment; 2d, Captain Benard, 12 Regiment; 3d, Captain Flack, 71st Regiment; 4th, 69th Regiment, Captain Dwyer, and Old Guard, Lieutenant Hart. Next came the 1st Battery, Captain Wendel, 1st Signal Corps, Captain Erlaunders; 2d, Captain Baldwin; Troop I of Squadron A, Lieutenant Marsellus; and 2d Battery, Lieutenant Flanagan. As soon as the brigade was formed and turned over to Colonel Bartlett, who handled it very effectively, the ceremony was opened with prayer by Chaplain Dunnell, of the 22d Regiment. Then Mrs. Mary Porter Robinson, daughter of the late General, pulled the string which unveiled the statue. The 2d Battery then fired a salute and Adj. Gen. Nelson Henry spoke of the good work of General Porter, and of the importance of the National Guard, and presented the statue on behalf of the National Guard Association to Mayor Low as the city's representative. The Mayor then spoke briefly and gave the statue in the keeping of Park Commissioner Eustis, who replied appropriately. Chaplain Dunnell then pronounced the benediction, after which the brigade passed in review before Mayor Low, who was attended by Major General Roe, Lieutenant Colonels Thurston and Hurry, and Major Prentice. The passage was made in fine shape, and reflected great credit upon all concerned. Following the review, the 1st Battery gave a short and spirited battery drill, the movements being executed at a gallop, the green horses among those composing the battery complement being handled with commendable skill. The ceremonies of the day were in charge of Col. C. H. Luscomb, Major David Wilson, and Chaplain W. N. Dunnell, the committee appointed by the National Guard Association.

The 2d Battalion of the 4th N.J. will hold a dance at the armory in Jersey City on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26.

An election to fill the vacancy in Battery A, 1st Heavy

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Artillery of Massachusetts, caused by the resignation of Capt. E. Dwight Fullerton, has resulted in the choice of 1st Lieut. James S. Smyth to the captaincy on the first ballot, and 2d Lieut. Olin D. Dickerman to 1st lieutenant, and 1st Serg. Harry J. Kane to the position of 2d lieutenant. All officers are ex-Volunteers of the War with Spain.

Capt. W. Martin, of Elizabethport, N.J., has been elected captain of Company K, 2d Regiment.

Invitations have been issued for a review of the 1st Battery, N.Y., by Major General Roe, at its armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2. There will be a concert at 8 o'clock, review at 9, and dancing at 10.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., will review the 25d Regiment during the present drill season, and probably on some date to be selected in January next. The regiment has qualified this season at Creedmoor 15 distinguished experts, 41 experts, 161 sharpshooters, and 1,002 marksmen. The annual fall games of the regiment will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 6. There are twenty-one events on the programme which include sprints, distance runs, bicycle races, relay race, wall scaling contest, etc. The N.Y. Athletic Club members of the regiment will hold their annual dinner on Dec. 20 next, at the Athletic Club.

The 12th N.Y. will be reviewed at its armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 4. The reviewing officer had up to this writing not been selected. Company C will hold an interesting entertainment at the armory on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 26. There will be a review and drill, in close and extended order, a musical drill, and reception. Colonel Dyer, on the evening of Nov. 15, entertained Sergeant Major Adair, and all the 1st sergeants of the regiment at dinner at his residence, in appreciation of their good work. Each man was also presented with a handsome silver match box with his name upon it. Sergt. J. T. Davis from Squadron A has been elected 1st lieutenant, and Pvt. H. L. Harding from Co. I, 7th Regiment, 2d lieutenant, both in Company K. 2d Lieut. W. D. L. Kountze of Company H, has been elected 1st lieutenant. All the elections were unanimous.

Pvt. F. W. J. Veenliet of Co. F, 71st N.Y., has been elected 2d lieutenant. He received twenty-two votes against twenty-one for Sergt. C. Post.

"That the condition of affairs in the National Guard of Pennsylvania is such as does not make for the good of the Service," says the National Guard Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, "is becoming more apparent every day. What may help to clarify matters is the action of Colonel Barnet, of the 'Fighting Tenth' Infantry, who demands a Court of Inquiry in connection with a reprimand administered by the assistant adjutant general of the division, whose whole course was marked by haughty superciliousness in his contact with brother officers."

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. F. M.—Officers of the Navy are frequently brought home on Army transports. The transport Crook should arrive home about Dec. 1 or within a few days of that date.

A. B. C.—A non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army is eligible for a commission in the Philippine Scouts. Such commissions, however, are only given upon the recommendation of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines. Only a physical examination is required.

G. A. P.—The Stevens Institute of Hoboken, N. J., is one of the best institutions we know of to take up the special studies you refer to. If you write them, full information will be given you. Your best chances would be in the Army, where they appoint second lieutenants from civil life. No officers for the line are appointed from civil life in the Navy. Civil engineers, paymasters, etc., are appointed in the Navy. A college education would, of course, greatly help you. For particulars as to the appointment of second lieutenants to the Army from civil life see Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902, page 1139.

C. J.—Officers are not now appointed to the Pay Department of the Army. They are detailed from the line, to serve four years. Appointments are still made in the Pay Corps of the Navy, however, and if you write to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the circular governing the appointment of persons to the Pay Corps, it will be sent you.

R. C. T.—If you will write to Messrs. Ridabock & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York City, for a copy of their list of books on military subjects, a copy will be sent you. This list embraces about all the useful books on the subjects you desire.

SUBSCRIBER—An enlistment in the National Guard, in no way prevents you from enlisting in the U. S. Army or Navy. In case you have not completed your term of service in the National Guard, when you enlist in the Army, you are simply dropped. If you have performed your duty properly you are entitled to your discharge.

L. A. A.—The Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry is a part of the Regular force of the United States. Its officers receive the same pay and allowances as other Infantry organizations of the Army. For the regulations governing the appointment of enlisted men of the Army as second lieutenants, see the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902, page 1139.

G. W. D.—It is generally required that when a soldier is granted a transfer by way of favor he shall pay expenses of transportation from the old to the new station, but occasionally authority is given for the Quartermaster's Department to furnish the transportation, the cost to be charged against the soldier on the next muster and pay rolls.

A. I. G. asks upon what laws or decisions Army Regulation 1461 of 1901 is founded, especially that part counting in Naval Academy time on Army longevity. By recent law officers in the Revenue Cutter Service receive Army pay and allowances; however, though I am a Naval Academy graduate the Controller of the Treasury has not allowed this time on longevity. Answer—Founded upon decision of Supreme Court. Also law given in Revised Statutes 21, page 316.

CLINTON, MASS.—Castle William is on Governors Island, New York City, and is the round fort seen on the northwesterly side of the island. To reach the island

take the boat which leaves the dock near the Barge Office at Whitehall street at frequent intervals. You can visit there any time between 9 and 4 o'clock in the day.

H. W. S.—If you apply at the ticket office of the railroad station in your city you can get there full particulars as to the rate of travel to New Mexico.

ARTILLERY LIEUTENANT asks—Why the first lieutenants of Artillery between the lineal numbers 120 and 128, six of whom were appointed October 1, 1899, and one on Oct. 5, 1899, were placed in advance of the first lieutenants in the volunteer regiments dating July 5 and August 17, 1899. Answer—The arrangement was made according to length of commissioned service prior to Feb. 2, 1901, irrespective of date of rank. No one could be placed above any one else in same grade with greater length of service. The lineal rank in service Feb. 2, 1901, could not be changed. Some of the junior first lieutenants in the service Feb. 2, 1901, had greater length of service than their seniors by date of rank and acted as a block to those appointed with less service.

S. R. H.—The salary of a Congressman is \$5,000 per year.

A SUBSCRIBER—See answer to R. C. T., in this issue.

ANXIOUS—The whereabouts of the different organizations in the Philippines are not given on account of the frequent changes. Watch our Philippine orders, and you may obtain the information you desire.

A. J. C.—See answer to G. A. P., in this issue.

CAMPAIGN—See Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 5, 1902, page 257, for information as to the distribution of the West Indian medals.

READER—Write to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the rules governing the appointment of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service.

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BORN.

CARPENTER—At Nice, France, to P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, U. S. N., a daughter, Sybil Carpenter, on November 4, 1902.

GARDNER—At Fort Caswell, M. C., Nov. 8, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, A. C., a son.

HAMILTON—At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1902, to the wife of Capt. George French Hamilton, 9th Cav., a daughter, Catherine Anna Hamilton.

STOCKLE—At Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 1, 1902, to the wife of Capt. G. E. Stockle, 8th Cav., a daughter.

TRACY—At Fort Flagler, Wash., on Nov. 9, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, Artillery Corps, a son, Maxwell Wood Tracy.

MARRIED.

CHARLES-BAILEY—At New York City, Nov. 8, 1902, Mr. James Murphy Charles and Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodore Bailey, U. S. N.

DAVIS-HALE—At Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 12, 1902, Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th U. S. Inf., to Miss Ruby C. Hale.

DUNCAN-WATERMAN—At New York City, Nov. 19, 1902, Lieut. Oscar D. Duncan, U. S. N., to Miss Jean Ray Waterman.

FAUNTIEROY-MCGONIGLE—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 20, 1902, Capt. P. W. C. Fauntieroy, surg., U. S. A., to Miss Blanche McGonigle.

NEWBOLD-TROTTER—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1902, Capt. Henry L. Newbold, Art. Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Virginia C. Trotter.

SAYER-MULHALL—At Ballston, Va., Nov. 15, 1902, Lieut. Edward S. Sayer, 21st U. S. Inf., to Miss Laura Mulhall.

SULLIVAN-CHAMBERLAIN—At Key West, Fla., Nov. 3, 1902, Lieut. Raymond Brooks Sullivan, U. S. Art. Corps, and Miss Eleanor Russell Chamberlain.

DIED.

ATKINSON—At the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., of malarial fever, Asst. Surg. Roger T. Atkinson, U. S. N.

CRANE—At Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 12, 1902, Mr. S. H. Crane, brother of Mrs. S. M. Tozer, wife of Lieut. Tozer, U. S. N. Mr. Crane was of the well-known lumber firm of Lewis & Crane.

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FRANCIS—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1902, Mary Francis, wife of Sergt. Major John Francis, U. S. A., retired.

GRIER—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1902, John A. Grier, a former Engineer officer of the Navy, who resigned in 1865.

MAGRUDER—At Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 20, 1902, Jesse Kilpatrick Magruder, mother of T. P. Magruder, lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

SYMONDS—At Utica, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1902, Mr. Louis T. Symonds, brother of Capt. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N.

THOMPSON—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1902, Charles A. Thompson, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, class of 1885, and who resigned from the Navy in March, 1893.

TURNER—At 1125 Madison avenue, New York, Nov. 14, 1902, Henry Brown Turner, father of Lieut. F. G. Turner, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

WAINWRIGHT—At Manila, P. I., Nov. 19, 1902, Major Robert P. Wainwright, U. S. A., of cardiac embolism.

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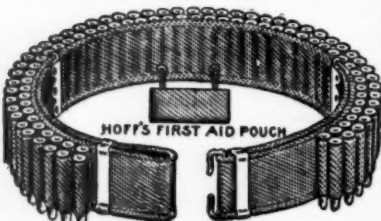
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AN OLD CASE OF WATER CURE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1902

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

So much has been printed recently about the "water cure" treatment administered to the Filipinos, that I venture to send you a copy of the proceedings of an old regimental court martial:

A Regimental Court Martial will assemble this day, the 19th of April, 1798, by order of the Lt. Col. Comd't. of West Point, N.Y., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

CAPTAIN LITTLEFIELD, Pres't.
LIEUTENANT FREEMAN,
LIEUTENANT RODRIQUE,

Members.

The court met agreeable to the order, and being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of Hugh Clary and Zachariah Fanather, privates in Capt. Ingersall's company, charged with drunkenness and rioting in the Barracks. The prisoners being arraigned pleaded guilty of drunkenness, but not guilty of the latter part of the charge. The Court find the prisoners guilty of the charge exhibited against them, being a breach of Section 18, Art.

5, of the Rules and Articles of War, and do sentence them to receive twenty-five lashes on their bare back. The court then proceeded to the trial of Samuel Moore, private in Capt. Ingersall's company, charged with drunkenness and refusing to go on duty. The prisoner being arraigned, pleaded guilty to the first part of the charge and not guilty of the latter part.

The Court find the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him, being a breach of Section 18, Art. 5, of the Rules and Articles of War, and do sentence him to be tied to the whipping post from morning parade to twelve o'clock and to have half a gallon of water administered to him during that time by the Sgt. of the Guard.

The Court is adjourned, s.d.

W. LITTLEFIELD, Captain and President.
The Lt. Col. Comd't approves the sentence of the Court passed upon Hugh Clary and Zachariah Fanather, but in hopes that they will amend in future, the prisoners will only be stripped of their clothes, tied upon the whipping post, and the stripes shall be remitted and the prisoners dismissed. The sentence of the same court upon Samuel Moore is also approved. The punishment will be reduced to drinking the half gallon of cold water, after which the prisoner will be released from confinement.

The Court is dissolved.

STEPHEN ROCHEFONTAINE, Lt. Col. Comd't.
W. Point, April 10, 1798.

The above is copied from the old post record book now stored at this Arsenal. The last sentence of the Court may interest your Army of readers.

JNO. T. KNIGHT,
Captain and Quartermaster, U.S.A.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Bulgarian army has twelve generals, the oldest of whom is forty-nine and the youngest forty-one years of age. The veteran of forty-nine, moreover, is employed in an administrative post, so that the oldest general doing duty with troops is but forty-seven. There are forty-seven colonels of ages between thirty-nine and forty-seven, and 106 lieutenant colonels between thirty-six and forty-seven years of age.

A new mountain gun has been lately designed by a colonel in the Italian army. The total weight of the piece and its carriage is only a trifle over 4 cwts. Three men can carry the parts composing it, which can be put together in a few minutes. It can therefore be used in mountainous country too rugged for even pack animals to traverse. The gun itself is of steel, and is about 3 feet 3 inches in length. Its carriage, although light, is solid and strong, and admits of the piece being fired at very high angles of elevation or depression.

A remarkable firing record was made by a British gunner, able seaman J. Borrett, at Devonport recently. The gun was the 6 inch breechloader of latest pattern, with a half charge of cordite, and the target was towed past the ship at a speed of from 12 to 15 knots. The range was from 2,700 to 3,000 yards, and altered after each shot, and Borrett scored ten bullseyes with ten shots in one minute and ten seconds. The bullseyes

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are scored by the shots falling within the "dangerous" space of a 10 foot high target, which, in this case, was within 50 yards over, and not more than five yards each side for direction. Hence each shot would have hit a target 10 feet high and 10 yards broad at a range of 2,700 yards.

Revue du Circle Militaire publishes some interesting notes upon the reorganization of the Swedish army, which began last year, but will not be completed until 1914. The staff has been improved, and the staffs of the army corps have also been altered. This year the budget amounts to 61,889,835 francs in all, being an increase of 13,350,000 francs, mainly due to an increase in the number of officers. A large sum of money is devoted to the purchase of new rifles and carbines and field artillery, also to fortified works and barracks, the last-named head absorbing 5,000,000 francs. The purchases include 350,000 rifles and 50,000 carbines, of which about 150,000 of the first and 20,000 of the second will be acquired this year. A contract has been signed for the field artillery with Krupp, under which it is arranged that all the Swedish guns shall be on the Krupp system, and 120 guns with carriages and limbers are to be provided from Essen, while the Swedish Government will make 120 ammunition wagons, and will furnish 23,000 projectiles.

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 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis
 Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo.
 Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P. I.
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
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 3d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; P, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washburn, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
 11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; E, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; G and I, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

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29th. Presidio, S. F. Cal.	92d. Presidio, S. F. Cal.
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 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, and H, Fort Columbus, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
 10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
 13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I and L, Angel Island, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.
 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
 17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Fort Lawton, Wash.; J, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
 19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
 21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.
 22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark.
 23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G, and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
 26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, R. C. San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; E, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

RANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands, 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

A series of experiments with shrapnel shell fire at captive balloons were made recently in England, on the artillery ranges over Knighton Down. Large holes had been dug, into which the gun trails were placed so as to allow of an increased elevation. Firing commenced at a range of 3,000 yards, the angle of sight being 8-1-2 degrees. The third shot exploded close to the balloon, one of the shrapnel bullets striking it. After firing from twenty to thirty rounds the battery, firing a "salvo," struck and riddled the balloon, causing it to sink to the earth. The balloon was rigged up with a rope car, and contained a dummy of a man. The experiments are to be continued on some future occasion.

Each of the eight battleships and eleven first-class cruisers now building in private yards for the British Admiralty will cost considerably more than their original estimate. The excess expenditure on the eight battleships alone will amount to £140,000, whilst the eleven cruisers will, together, cost just £175,000 more than was originally provided for them. With one exception, all the battleships and cruisers building at the other naval yards will cost more than their original estimates, the solitary exception being the battleship Albemarle, at Chatham, on which it is hoped a saving of about £800 will be effected.

The German army has obtained favorable results in signaling with the intense light afforded by acetylene mixed with oxygen in certain proportions, optical signals having been sent over five miles in broad daylight and nearly three times that distance by night.

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U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., November 3, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging in Rappahannock River, Milford Haven, and Carter's Creek, Virginia, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 3, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C., November 6, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging in Breton Bay, Md., and Lower Machodoc Creek, Va., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 6, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

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U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., Washington, D.C., October 27, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging and for furnishing and placing riprap stone in Anacostia River, D.C., will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, November 28, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

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EMBELLISHMENT OF WASHINGTON

Carrol D. Wright has an article in the New York Independent in which he says: "The magnificent plans for the embellishment of the city of Washington put older Washingtonians and those who have known Washington for a generation or more in a reminiscent mood. Washington was really discovered by the people of the country during the Civil War."

"As a result of the discovery growing out of the fact that vast numbers of our people visited Washington during the war and the years immediately following it, the country awoke to the fact that the city was the seat of the national capital. Congress itself was hardly aware of it, and had never done much to improve it. There were quarrels and dissensions, vague and dreamy suggestions, but little or no practical effort on the part of the Federal Legislature to improve and beautify a city that had every possibility for improvement and for beautifying. The main plans on which it was founded were preserved, to be sure, in great degree. It was known as the City of Magnificent Distances, but the distances were the only magnificence to be found here. In all its period up to the early seventies it was a dirty, filthy, uncouth place—ragged and plain."

"Fowls and animals, especially swine, were to be seen everywhere. I have seen swine rooting in the streets within half a square of the White House. Pavements were rare, and those that existed were abominable. The streets were almost impassable for heavy wagons after a slight rain, and I have seen army wagons passing along New York avenue between Tenth and Fifteenth streets even sink to the hubs in the mire."

"From 1871 to the present, Washington has steadily progressed. Her residential portions are extensive, and beautified by varied architecture. The ethical and economic effects of this movement are in evidence everywhere. The city has taken on new character, and its economic prosperity has advanced in marvelous degree."

"Visitors to the city of Washington now go home with a truer idea of the genius of the Federal Government, of its institutions, of its service in all directions—its service as an educational and scientific power—and with a respect which they could not gain under the old regime. Nothing has more thoroughly convinced the foreign visitor of the power and genius of the American people than the Congressional Library. Nowhere in any capital can such a structure be found, nowhere can a public building match it, but when, on the other hand, they see that it is the outside covering of a structure of education, of art, of the soul of the people, their admiration knows no bounds, and they go

home with a respect for the American people that no other single institution induces."

"PIUS" OR "PIOUS."

The action of the international court at The Hague on the claims between Mexico and the United States directs attention afresh to the conspicuous difference between two modes of spelling the name of the fund which is the subject of controversy. Many style it the "Pius Fund," others the "Pious Fund." Reference to church authorities discloses the fact that there is no settled style of designation even among themselves. The fund was established in the seventeenth century by religious philanthropists in Spain for the maintenance of Catholic missions in California for the enlightenment of the Indians. In the lapse of years the precise traces of the origin of the institution have become sufficiently indistinct to raise a doubt in many minds as to the real genesis of the name of the fund. Some churchmen contend that it was nominated after one of the several popes named Pius, others that it was intended to designate the character of the purposes for which given. This disagreement between the churchmen themselves should now be referred to some arbitration tribunal for settlement in order that historians may not henceforth be troubled by orthographic scruples.—Washington Star.

NEW VERSION OF NAPOLEON IN EGYPT.

"Soldiers of France," exclaimed Napoleon, "from yonder pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!"

"Forty cents?" exclaimed a soldier who was hard of hearing. "Well, we'll make them look like thirty cents before we're through!"

Whereupon the battle thickened, and the Man of Destiny dined that night on French Cheops.—New York Tribune.

EXCELLENT MEMORY.

"Of course you do not remember the war, Miss Antee?"

"Dear me, oh yes. I do! I remember San Juan Hill and Manila, and the dear far General Shafter at Santiago. Ah, I remember it all quite well."

He had meant the war of the Rebellion, but he did not press the inquiry.—Society Times, Chicago.

The Smart Set for December opens with "Winning Him Back," by Anita Vivanti Chartres, a story of true humor. "The Explorer," by Mary Tracy Earle, which follows, is of special interest for the skill

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with which a child's ingenuous viewpoint is subtly interpreted. Among the other short stories are, "The Whimperys Tradition," by G. B. Burgin, the English author. "The Builder of the Lighthouse," by Molly Elliot Seawell, a romantic tale, of which the scene is laid on the borders of the St. Lawrence; "The Cat and the Coin," by John Regnault Ellyson, a fantastic narrative; "In the Shadow of Fuji," by Carlton Dawe, a story of Japan; "The Intruder," by Ethel Watts Mumford, a powerful piece of fiction; "Count Oguri's Quest," by Owen Oliver, and "A College Santa Claus," by Ralph Henry Barbour. The Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, for a Portuguese Minister to the United States, contributes an essay, "American Women and American Men." Edgar Saltus writes under the title, "Claret and Cream." There are also contributions by Gelett Burgess, Fletcher Cowan, Felix Noel, Isaac Anderson, Octave Pradels, Robert Bloom, Harold Melburne, Katherine Pelton and others. Among the poets are Madison Cawein, Victor Plarr, Frank Dempster Sherman, Clinton Scollard, Arthur Macy, Charles G. D. Roberts, the Vicomte J. de Beaufort, Charles Hanson Towne, Theodosia Garrison, Elsa Barker, Myrtle Reed and Ethel M. Kelley.

The Canadian Military Gazette says: "A general does not write his own despatches. The Duke of Wellington was once told that he would live longer in people's memory for the beautiful English of 'Wellington's despatches' than on account

of Waterloo. He replied: 'Yes; I never thought Gurwood had it in him.' Col. John Gurwood, who edited Wellington's despatches, was for many years the Duke's private secretary. He was three times wounded in the Peninsula, and once, severely, at Waterloo. His wounds troubled him late in life, and he committed suicide at Brighton."—What was said of Wellington could be more truly said of our General Grant, who did to a large extent write his own despatches.

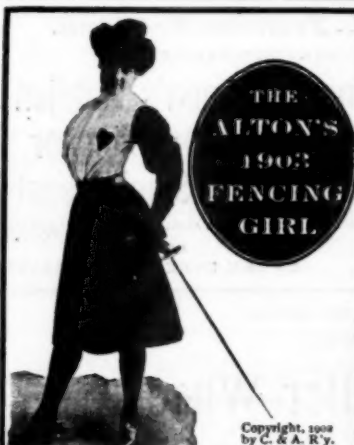
Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted November 11: Gun-mount, F. H. Schofield; oar-lock, folding, J. M. Birtels; projectile, hollow, A. W. Erdman; propeller, S. Irwin; rifle, J. B. Thornycroft; steering and maneuvering wheel for vessels, S. W. Coffin; torpedo boat, F. W. Brady; trigger mechanism, single, M. A. Tighe; vessel, marine, F. A. Knapp.

In his new book the British Admiral Sir William Kennedy relates the case of a marine who was brought before a court martial at Hong Kong charged with insubordination. The court having been sworn, the prisoner was asked the usual question: Did he object to any member of the court? Looking around with infinite contempt on his judges, he said: "Yes, I object to the whole bloomin' lot of yer, 'specially the bald-headed bounder in the middle!" His other sentence is not recorded.

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